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THE REGISTER

of the

Kentucky

State

Historical

Society

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY



SEPTEMBER, 1912

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No. 30.

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MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON, Editor-in-Chief.

H. V. McCHESNEY, Associate Editor.

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General meeting of the Kentucky State Historical Society, June 7th, the date of Daniel Boone's first view of the "beautiful level of Kentucky."

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CONTENTS.

SEPTEMBER, 1912.

1. Historic Homes of Harrodsburg (Illustrated). By W. W. Stephenson.
2. Mrs. Mary De Nevarro of England (nee "Our Mary" Anderson), the World Famous Kentucky Actress. By Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger.
3. The Three Governors. Historic Incident. By Laurie Blakely, Covington, Ky.
4. The Famous Duel Between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. By J. Stoddard Johnston.
5. Kentucky Troops in the War of 1812. By A. C. Quisenberry.
6. Poem Written by Gen. W. O. Butler, on the Battle Field, River Raisin.
7. Resignation and the Fabric of Life. Poems by Mrs. Mary L. Cady, Deceased, A well Known Poet of Maysville, in the Sweet Long Ago.
8. Poems. "Nature Days in Gold"—J. C. M. "To An Old Friend"—J. C. M.
9. Sonnet to the Skylark. By A. H. Lindsay.
10. Sonnet Kentucky Corn. By A. H. Lindsay.
11. Wapping Street, Frankfort, Ky. By Sally Jackson.
12. Department of Clippings and Paragraphs.
13. Genealogical Department.
14. Report of Books, Magazines, &c., for Historical Society Library.

HISTORIC HOMES
OF
HARRODSBURG, KY.
ILLUSTRATED.
BY
W. W. STEPHENSON.





Photo by Elmer L. Foste

STEPHENSON HOME.

HISTORIC HOMES OF HARRODSBURG

Harrodsburg, the cradle of our proud Commonwealth, was settled one hundred and thirty-eight years ago. The anniversary of the laying out of the town site, in which Daniel Boone took part, and to whom a lot was assigned, is the 16th of this month (June, 1912). It is natural that this First Settlement of Kentucky should possess many historic homes. Not only has this old town given birth to great events, but it has furnished our nation with a long list of distinguished men and women. Everything is relative; and, while 138 years is not old compared to the civilizations of Europe and Asia, this span of years represents the oldest in Kentucky. The old fort built in 1775-6 occupied one of the four squares reserved in the original plan of the town for school purposes. The land office opened in 1779 was located at Harrodsburg. Not only outlying lands, but town lots also, were given in consideration of settlements and improvements. Just as soon as it was at all safe to dwell outside of the stockade, lots were improved with log dwellings. This was as early as 1780. On the east side of Warwick street, immediately outside of the school reservation which I have

mentioned, stand today two weather-boarded log-houses of two stories each which must date back to the earliest pioneer days. Each of the half-acre lots on which they are located was deeded by the trustees in 1787 in consideration of settlement and improvement, one to Ann Lindsay (McGinty) the other to Samuel Dennis. The old Askew building on the northeast corner of Warwick and Lexington (Main-Cross) streets for so many years occupied by Prof. Eyre Askew, is famous as an old building. In the same square, and north of it, is another log house which is probably the improvement for which the lot was donated. It was at an early date the meeting place of the M. E. Church, when it was owned by Mrs. Rebecca Hart. It is practically certain that these houses were built over a century and a quarter ago, just as soon as the owners could safely move out of the stockade.

On the west side of Warwick street, opposite the buildings mentioned, and within a block of the site of the old fort, on part of the original public square, reserved for school purposes, stood until recently a two-story log house weather-boarded, which is claimed by some to have been the oldest building in Harrodsburg. It was for some-

time the home of Samuel Daviess, brother of Joseph Hamilton Daviess, both of whom were conspicuous in Kentucky history. Samuel Daviess was the father of Maj. Wm. Daviess, who was husband of Mrs. Maria T. Daviess. The Harrodsburg Historical Society has secured by gift of Mr. ——— Clemmens, all the logs of the Lincoln home, on Beachland, Washington County, Ky., in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married by Rev. Jesse Head, a Harrodsburg minister, and in which they went to housekeeping. The Historical Society will, on its lot adjoining the old fort site, soon restore the Lincoln home, supplementing in the reconstruction with materials from the old Daviess home, recently torn down by Squire J. C. Wilson, who has replaced it with a new building, and has given the old material to this Society.

Close by, on the west side of the same street, on one of the four blocks constituting the first public square, is the interesting old colonial home of Miss Irene Moore, who donated to the Harrodsburg Historical Society a part of her lot adjoining the old fort site. The handsome interior is finished in old colonial style and is in keeping with the tradition of one of Mercer's oldest and best families. The grandfather of Miss Moore, James Taylor, was for very many years a leading lawyer and public-spirited citizen of this place. His father was Samuel Taylor, prominent in the early history of the county, who in 1790 built, near

Pleasant Hill, a stone house which is one of the most historic homes of Mercer County.

Every acre of the old Graham Springs tract near by, at the southern termination of Warwick street is historic ground. Before the year 1800, Greenville Springs was famous as a health resort. It was composed of groups of log cabins which were occupied by invalids who brought their own furniture and supplies. To these were afterwards added commodious frame buildings with numerous cottages. The Greenville Springs tract embraced 227 acres immediately south of the town of Harrodsburg as laid out in 1786. A half interest in it sold for \$13,000, in 1819. In that year Dr. Christopher C. Graham came to Harrodsburg. He married a daughter of David Sutton. David Sutton very early acquired a number of lots in the southern portion of Harrodsburg, including the lot on which stood the Harrodsburg Academy, the Catholic Church lot and the lots south of the Perryville turnpike on which were built afterwards the Harrodsburg Springs buildings. In Feb., 1827, David Sutton conveyed to Christopher Graham 60 or 70 acres of land in Harrodsburg, including the "Harrodsburg Springs watering place," which Graham had been managing some years prior thereto, and including the land on which stood Sutton's Hat Factory. The present parsonage of the Catholic Church, a one-story brick building with ell, formerly the hat factory, now occupied as a dwelling by Father



Photo by Elmer L. Foote

JOHN B. THOMPSON HOME.



m. Gabe, is a very old building, probably over one hundred years old. It was used by Dr. Christopher Graham as an office when he was conducting the Harrodsburg Springs. After acquiring the Sutton tract, Dr. Graham acquired all the 227-acre tract known as the Greenville Springs tract. His genius, personal charm and intelligent energy made this the most popular and famous resort of the South and Middle West, indeed, a Mecca for invalids from many parts of the Union. The touch of his genius and industry converted ragged, broken, treeless lands into a landscape garden of exceeding beauty adorned with many species of trees obtained from distant parts. He first built extensive two-story frame houses and long rows of one-story cottages and afterwards erected an extensive hotel and a magnificent ballroom of corresponding size, which could be seen miles away looming up in a beautiful setting of green. Wealthy Southerners came in splendid equipages with many servants as attendants. In its palmy days, there were from four to six thousand visitors each season, sometimes twelve hundred at a time. It was the Saratoga of the South. This property was sold to the U. S. Government, which converted it into the Western Military Asylum for its invalid soldiers in 1853, and the main buildings were burned in 1865. The beautiful home of our Circuit Clerk, Ben Casey Allin, at the famous "Old Saloon," whose waters have been pronounced superior to that of the Saratoga Springs, was last year

re-converted into a summer resort; and the great success at once attendant gives earnest that it will prove a worthy successor to the celebrated springs of early days.

Near by, southeast of this, is Beaumont College, formerly Daughters College, successor to Greenville Institute. I consider it the most historic home in all our old town. It embraced that part of the Greenville Springs tract on which the original groups of cabins were situated. In 1830, Dr. Christopher C. Graham sold 24 acres of the original tract to Rev. Wm. D. Jones, who on it established the Greenville Female Academy. He sold this property in 1834, to Hon. Jas. Harlan, Sr., the father of Hon. John M. Harlan and Jas. Harlan, Jr., all three lawyers distinguished in the history of State and Nation for commanding ability. This was the home of the Harlan family for many years, Hon. John M. Harlan being one year old when his parents moved to this place. In 1841 Mr. Samuel G. Mullins established on this tract Greenville Institute, acquiring the property from Hon. Jas. Harlan, together with some additional land from Dr. Graham. The property having burned, many public-spirited citizens, foremost of whom were Dr. Graham and Jas. Taylor, assisted in rebuilding it. The present buildings of Beaumont College attest the appreciation at an early day of the dignified Southern colonial architecture.

In 1856, Dr. C. E. and Prof. Jno. Aug. Williams purchased this property and established Daughters College.

Time forbids detailed account of the great educational work that has been accomplished in this historic and famous home of so many illustrious daughters. Almost every State has representatives who got the inspiration for their life work within these walls.

Adjoining Beaumont College is Aspen Hall, the home at present, of Mr. Lafon Biker. Rev. James Shannon, President of Bacon College, purchased this land from Dr. Chr. Graham in 1846. Alexander Douglas in 1863, sold this to Hon. John B. Bowman, a distinguished educator, who was largely instrumental in the establishment of Kentucky University, first located at Harrodsburg and afterwards removed to Lexington, and was for very many years its president. Just across Danville avenue from Beaumont and Aspen Hall stood the interesting colonial mansion of Governor Beriah Magoffin. It was burned in 1907. The mansion stood on the eastern part of the old Graham Springs tract; but adjoining this on the east was a tract of 459 acres, which was acquired by Beriah Magoffin, Sr., father of Governor Beriah Magoffin, from the heirs of Johnathan Clark, who was a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Isaac Hite, whose company followed by a few weeks the company of Capt. Jas. Harrod in the spring of 1774, pre-empted 1,400 acres of land immediately east of Harrodsburg, and this was afterwards acquired by Johnathan Clark. The Magoffin place was one of the most historic of our homes, and it was a

genuine distress to many when burned. A modern addition of attractive homes now occupies the site.

Adjoining the Gov. Magoffin place on Danville avenue, just north is a frame house which was built by Mr. Jno. F. R. S. Solomon, professor of music in Greenville Institute, father of the celebrated Dis Debar, who was famous because infamous.

Another handsome old colonial home is that of Hon. John B. Thompson, on the east side of Danville avenue, embracing part of the Jonathan Clark tract. It was built by Beriah Magoffin, Sr., about 100 years ago, and was his home until he built the Gov. Magoffin mansion. On a commanding eminence with very large lawn in front sloping to the street, this old two-story brick building with its large columns in front and one-story wings presents a most imposing appearance. Of similar architecture is the historic Bonta Brothers home, on Shawnee Run, in the county. This style of colonial architecture, large commodious two-story brick with large columns in front is represented by many noble examples in town and county. In the town, in addition to Beaumont College and Aspen Hall already mentioned, notable examples are, the James L. Neal home, the Stephenson home, and C. D. Thompson home on College or Warwick street, and the homes of James M. Forsythe, Wm. Spilman, Allan Edelen, Mr. Lord, in the country.

The Stephenson home was for-



HOME OF J. C. BONTA AND BROS.
Shawnee Springs,

Photo by Elmer L. Foote



nerly the home of Teruh T. Haggin, the father of Jas. B. Haggin, the multi-millionaire, whose grandfather, Capt. John Haggin, was one of the first settlers of Harrodsburg, and very prominent in the early history of Harrodsburg and Mercer County.

The one-story brick building with wings now owned and occupied by Squire Joe Morgan was built by Dr. Wm. Robertson, a wealthy physician and manufacturer of this place over one hundred years ago. Near about the same time he erected on a portion of the premises owned by him a very large cotton manufactory, the most approved machinery having been shipped from the east. This property was afterwards acquired by Judge Chr. Chinn, father of Ex-Senator J. P. Chinn, and one of the first merchants of Harrodsburg. It was so long the home of Judge Chinn who died there that it is still known as the "Chinn Place." Mrs. Jane T. Cross, the talented daughter of Judge Chinn, was an authoress of note, one of several who have given distinction to our historic town.

Another interesting colonial home adjoins the "Chinn Place," and is now owned by Mr. Arthur Harbison. It was built about the same time by Col. Richard M. Sutfield. Its unique front with portico and columns, faces the south and not Main street to the east, which now appears unusual, but, when it was built, it faced Factory street in front, to which the large lawn extended. Col. Sutfield afterwards built the brick dwelling owned by

Miss Russell Alexander, another old colonial building on the south end of his large lot. For some time the Harbison place was the home of Mr. Morgan Vance, who married Susan Thompson, daughter of Col. Geo. C. Thompson and granddaughter of Col. Geo. Thompson, who at one time owned nearly ten thousand acres of fine land in Mercer County. Dr. Ap. Vance is a son of Morgan Vance. Col. Geo. Thompson at his home place in the county entertained in almost royal style. His son, William Thompson, built a fine gothic dwelling of 30 rooms on the old homestead, and this was afterwards the home of Col. J. P. Chinn. It burned some years ago.

In the northern limits of our town stands another colonial brick building about a hundred years of age. It was built by Judge Jno. L. Bridges, who married a daughter of Governor John Adair, and who was for over a third of a century Judge of the Mercer Circuit Court. It was for a very long while owned by the Burford family, afterwards by Dr. Chas. H. Spilman, and now by Mr. Joseph Vaught.

The interesting colonial building now occupied by Dr. W. P. Harvey, was built at an early date (near 100 years ago) by Hon. John B. Thompson, father of the sometime gifted Senator John B. Thompson. Adjoining this property is that of Mr. A. G. Woods, formerly owned by his father, Archibald Woods, who was also the ancestor of Harrodsburg's poet laureate and literateur, Mr.

Henry Cleveland Woods. This brick dwelling is more than three-quarters of a century old. It stands within fifty yards of the site on which the five or six cabins were built by Harrod's Company in 1774. The land of Archibald Woods embraced many acres in that portion of the town, including the site where Harrod's Company first encamped and built their cabins as the nucleus of Kentucky's First Settlement.

Harrodsburg has other homes of historic value by reason of association with important personages and events; but, in my limited time, I have confined myself to those I consider most conspicuous.

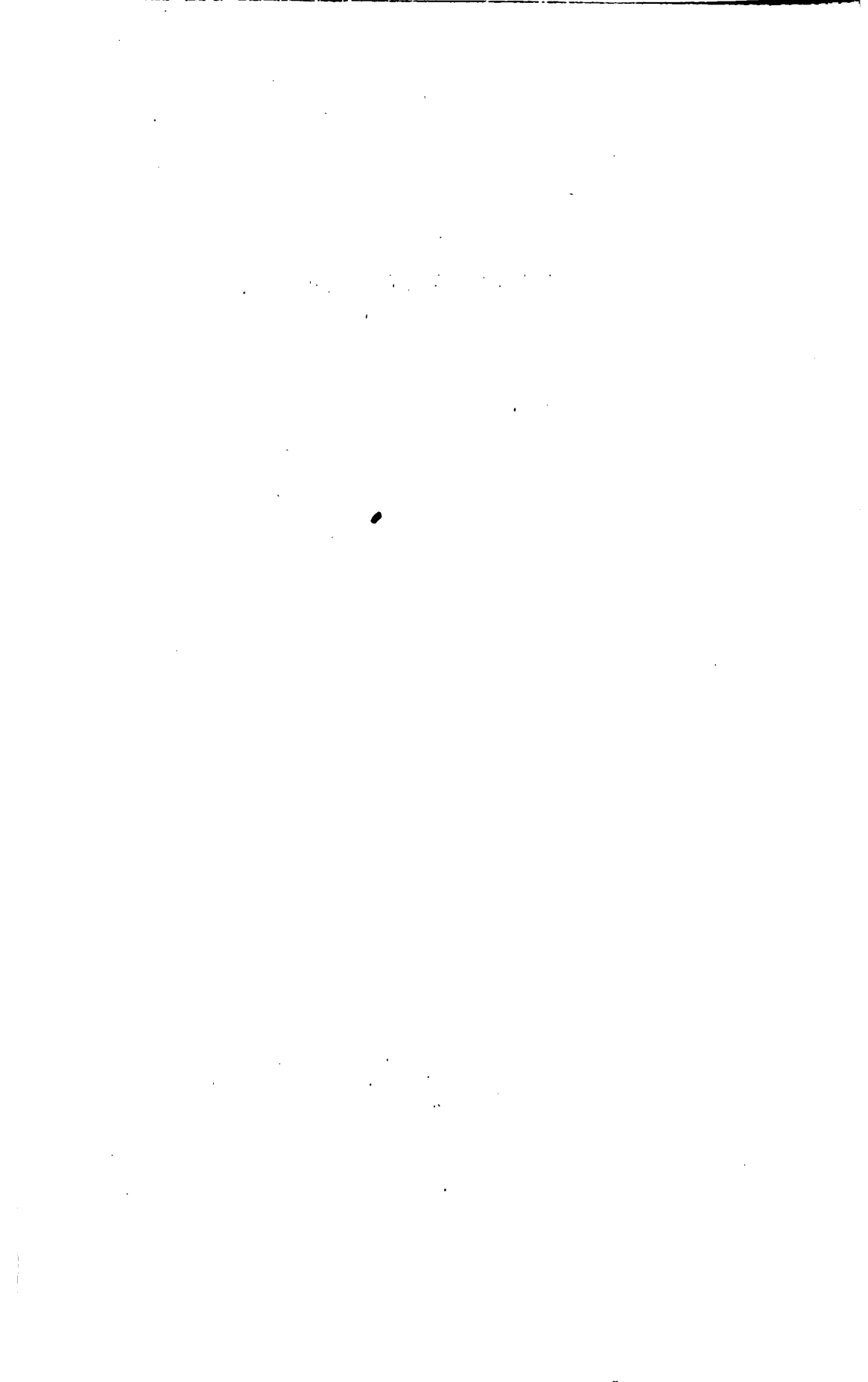
I close with the earnest prayer that we learn to prize and treasure more the wealth of historic material and association which fortune has so generously bequeathed to our "Old Town."

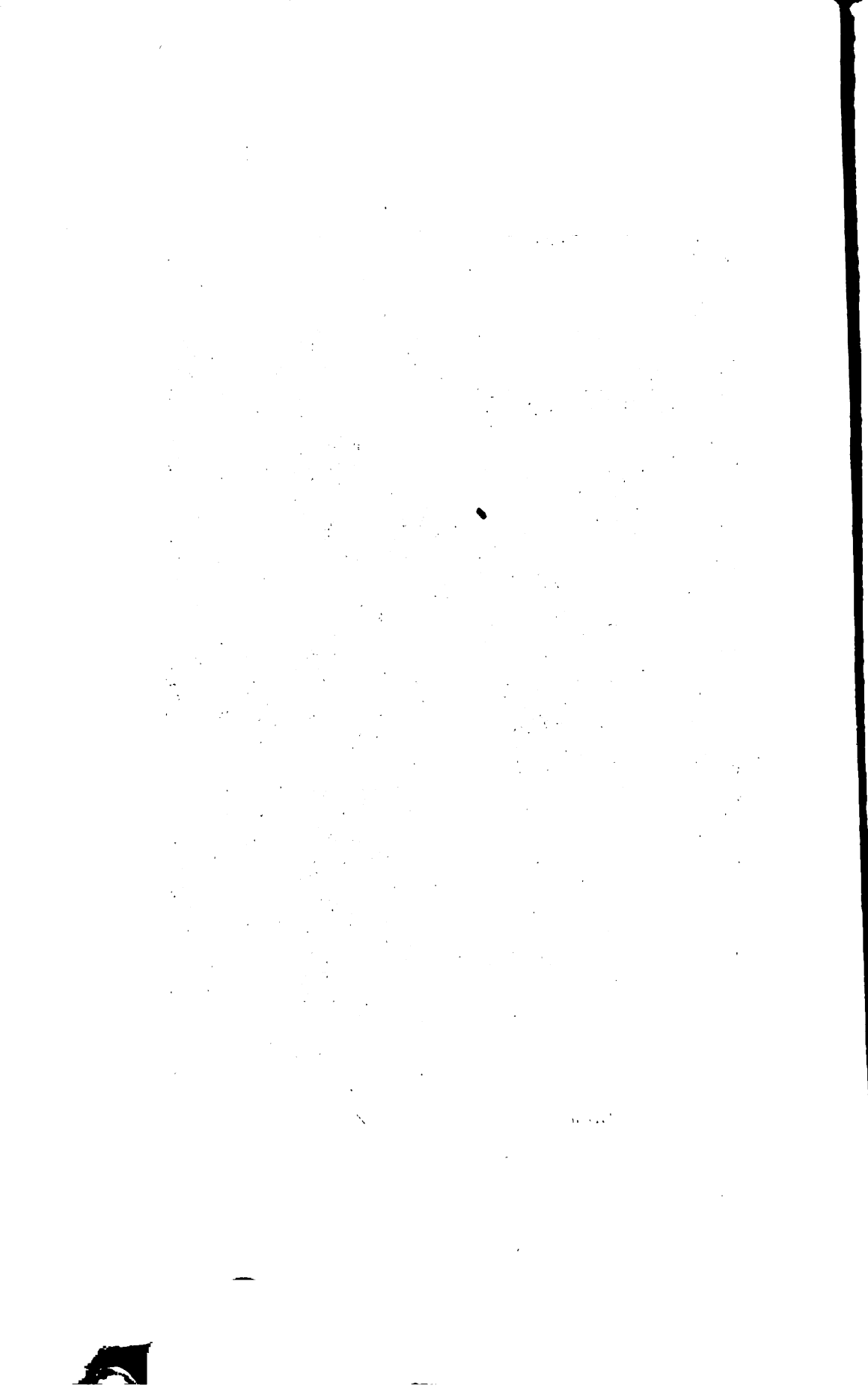


A BRIEF SKETCH
OF
MRS. DE NEVARRO
OF ENGLAND
(Nee MARY ANDERSON, the Actress)
BY
MRS. ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.



MRS. DE NEVARRO (NEE "OUR MARY").





AS FRANKFORTERS KNEW MARY ANDERSON

BY ELLA HUTCHISON ELLWANGER.

With the production of Hichens' "Garden of Allah," and the return of Mary Anderson to this country to colaborate with the author in staging this wonderful production, the old theatregoers of Frankfort have forgotten to discuss the new, frothy plays of today and their minds have turned back to the day when the "Old Major Hall," a dingy cramped amusement place, was known to all the habitues of the little Capital of Frankfort as the "opera house."

This house, remodeled again and again, is still intact and has a glory all its own, for did not Mary Anderson, "Our Mary," play here one blissful night—passing from Louisville, I think, to Owensboro?

A group of old ladies were discussing her flying visit to America and lamenting that never again would they be able to see such another "Juliet," when one of the three softly opened the top drawer of a tall mahogany "high-boy" and drew from it a box of souvenirs of days of auld lang syne.

I watched, curiously enough, while with reverent and shaking fingers she laid on the table a lock of downy hair tied with a faded

blue ribbon; then a tiny white sock and a baby's lace yoke made of rolled and whipped puffing and lace insertion; then came a tiny, yellow baby cap and at the bottom of the box was a yellow and cracked hand-bill. This with careful fingers and with a reminiscent smile playing about the corners of her mouth, she spread out before the three pairs of curious eyes.

Then, bless their hearts, those three dear old women all gabbled at once. One remembered this thing, and didn't the others? When I could I got the bill and found it was issued by a Mr. Hall, who was the lessee of the "opera house" at that time, and who had issued this small hand-bill written in the bombastic style of some forty years ago.

"Our Mary" must have indeed been a sweet and charming "Juliet." Between the three women I gathered that she wore her hair in very girlish fashion, that of hanging down her back and tied from her face with a white ribbon. The white satin dress was "borrowed" from her very dear friend, Mrs. Racheal Macauley, the wife of Mr. Barney Macauley, who gave her her first

opportunity of appearing before a Louisville audience.

This appearance in the old Macauley Theater in Louisville was Mary Anderson's first appearance on any stage and that, too, with only one rehearsal. This would not have been so bad had the rest of the cast been letter perfect. But the cast was a local

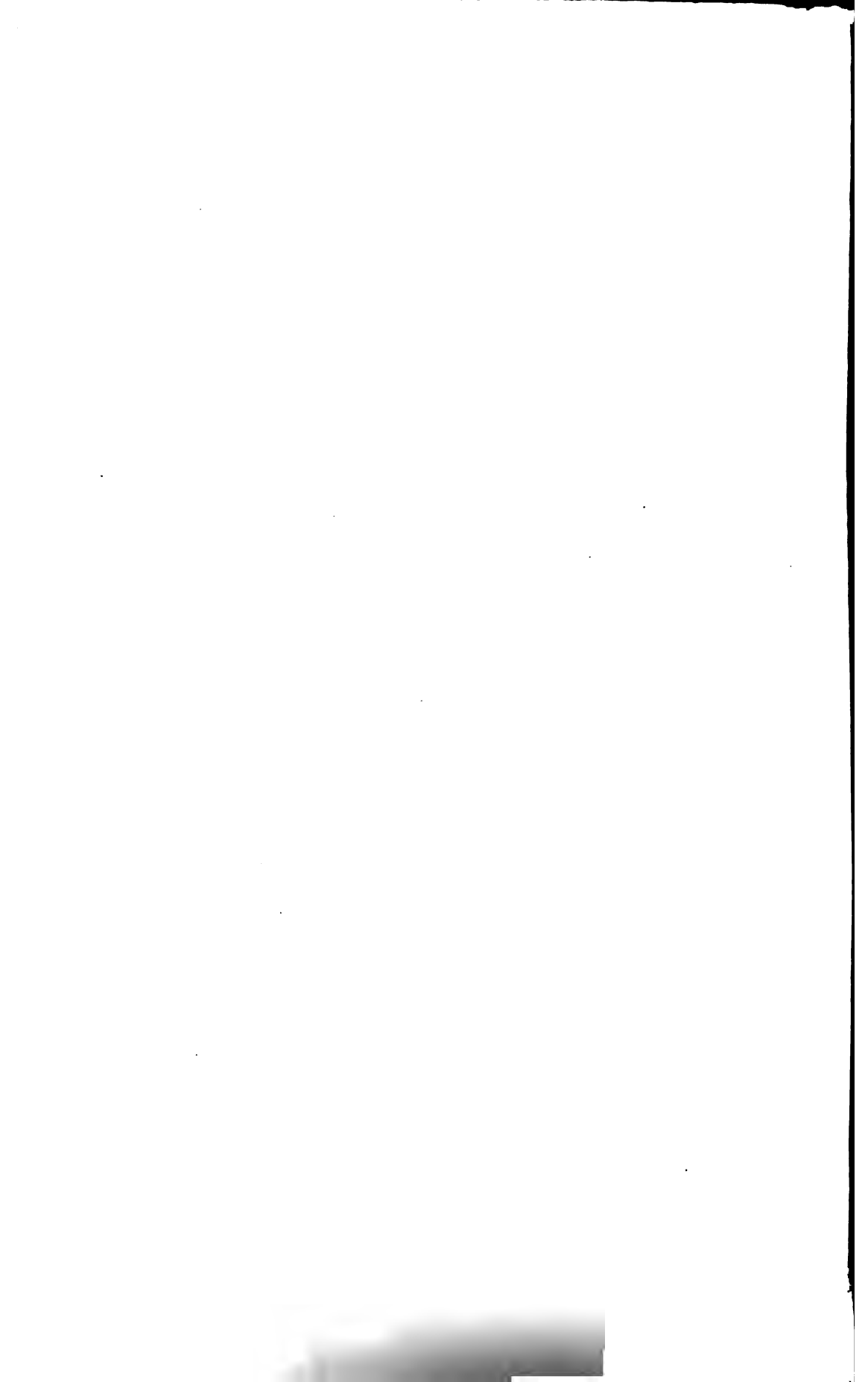
one and eyed the young **tragedy** queen with ill-concealed **smiles** and frivolous remarks.

The following may give **an** idea of the bombastic criticisms **of** that day and generation, a **criticism** that would bring forth screams of laughter in the down-to-date newspapers of today:





"OUR MARY" ANDERSON.
(Crowned in Louisville.)



THE PLAY.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"—*Shakespeare.*

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS A. HALL.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Mr. T. A. Hall respectfully announces
the appearance in this city of the

Youthful and Distinguished Tragedienne
MISS

MARY ANDERSON

Whose extraordinary powers have
WON IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION.

From thronged and brilliant audiences, and
gained most enthusiastic praise from
the ablest critics

WHEREVER SHE HAS APPEARED.

Miss Anderson's career has been quite
phenomenal. The annals of the stage cer-
tainly present no other case where a girl
of tender years, trained in the comparative
seclusion of a beautiful home, has suddenly
grasped the highest honors of the stage,
and in an experience of but a few months,
been classed by able critics with such ar-
tistes as Fanny Kemble, Julia Dean, and
Charlotte Cushman.

PAULINE,

In Lord Lytton's famous and most popu-
lar play, the "Lady of Lyons, or Love and
Pride," is regarded as one of Miss Ander-
son's most finished and beautiful personat-
ions. Her years, her queenly presence and
graceful bearing, specially fitting her to
represent the proud beauty of Bulwer's im-
passioned love story.

MARY ANDERSON.

This young lady who has won a large
celebrity in a stage experience of less than
two years, was born in Sacramento, Cal.,
in October, 1859, and is consequently but
seventeen years old. This seems almost
incredible in view of her admirable rendi-
tion of such characters as Lady Macbeth
and Meg Merrilles. Her parents removed to
Louisville, Ky., when she was almost a babe.
She comes of excellent family, both of her
parents being persons of high culture. Her
father died several years ago, and her
mother married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, a phy-
sician of considerable standing in Louisville,
and belonging to a family known through-
out Kentucky for fine literary tastes. At
a very early age she could recite passages
from Shakespeare, and seemed particularly
fond of Richard the Third. When she first
formed the intention of going upon the stage
this was the character she wished to appear
in, but she was persuaded not to do so by
her friends. Miss Anderson made her de-
but, as Juliet, in Louisville, on the evening
of the 27th of November, 1875, and was im-
mediately extended an engagement by Mr.
Macauley, the well-known manager of the
Opera House. Her career since that time
has been one of unchecked success, and she
has appeared in several of the larger
southern and western theatres. In disposi-
tion is singularly kind and lovable. Her

THE PLAY.

greatest delight is sunshine and the open air. When at home she walks out in all sorts of weather, never carrying protection against sun and seldom any against rain. As a student in studying her parts her methods are peculiar. She is perfectly familiar with Shakespeare's contemporaries, and is well up in the writings of Dante, Homer and Plutarch. In Plutarch's Lives she takes special delight, and as a pastime loves to go through Homer's Iliad, and trace where Shakespeare and Schiller obtained many of their most vital ideas and some of their most catchy sentences. The works of these writers she constantly carries with her. A copy of the Iliad she uses is a curiosity in the way of marginal notes, giving the play, the part, and even the circumstances by which the lines have been transferred by some other writer, and pointing out the changes made to cover the same. In the parlor Miss Anderson is exceedingly simple and modest in her manner; having neither affectation nor falsely assumed reserve. She is constantly accompanied by her mother, in whose advice she places her whole confidence. Her step-father attends to her business and leaves her entirely free to study. Her first question to her mother on arising is "Mother what do the papers say of my acting last night?" but she never reads them herself unless the criticism contains some remark of unusual significance. She seems unconscious of her fast advancing fame and studies with great assiduity.—Washington Star.

terms to the appearance of Miss Mary Anderson in Washington.

Her acting was simply marvelous with here and there, but rarely, a defection. She reached the fullness of every opportunity in speech, in gesture, and action. Her impassioned prayer, the interruption, the greeting of her lover, were marked with a power totally beyond her years, and which, certainly, when she has become recognized as a great actress, she cannot expect to excel. The confession of her love was a bit of sweet acting that few, after seeing Macbeth or her Meg Merrilles, could expect. The richness of her lower tones, usually shown in entreaty, was heard with fine effect in the last act. In the role of Berthe, we can safely say Miss Anderson has achieved another triumph, of equal quality to those secured as Meg Merrilles and Lady Macbeth, without another look to her fast increasing repertoire, three of the grandest roles of the drama now in existence.

As this is probably the last criticism or review of Miss Anderson that we shall give this season, we deem it proper to say, that unbiased by the seeming flattering notices given by our exchanges, we have from the night of witnessing her first performance been actuated by a sense of justice to the patrons of the stage and to the stage itself, and while not picking up every trifling flaw and growling about it, we have at the same time been on the lookout for the dangers of "gush." Both have been avoided, and our conclusion is that Mary Anderson, is already a great and careful actress, not in the very highest polish, but of sufficient merit to place her beside the great Charlotte Cushman, with probabilities outstripping the triumph of even that unexcelled tragedienne.

"The Nation" alludes in the following

THE PLAY.

MISS MARY ANDERSON

Will appear at

MAJOR HALL FRANKFORT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th,

In her admired personation of

PAULINE,

In Lord Lytton's brilliant and favorite five-act play, entitled the

LADY OF LYONS

OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

The cast including all the prominent artists of the Company.

—
She will appear at

MAY'S HALL, ELIZABETHTOWN
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th,
As PAULINE in

THE LADY OF LYONS

The sale of seats will commence in each city one week in advance.

The character pictures of Miss Mary Anderson, prepared by "Mora," the distinguished New York artist, are beautiful specimens of photographic art. A limited number of copies will be placed on sale in advance of Miss Anderson's appearance.

Miss Anderson will be supported by a company of excellent artists.

—
Lady Macbeth of Miss Mary Anderson.

It was pleasant to find last night that Miss Mary Anderson's Lady Macbeth was all that we had anticipated, and more. The acting of this gifted lady in "Romeo and Juliet," in "Guy Mannering" and "Evadne" had prepared her audience for a successful rendering of a more exacting character, but they could not have expected the distinct-

ness and definiteness of conception, and sustained power, which mark, Miss Anderson's rendering of the part in which the Queens of the Stage have won the rarest laurels.

From the moment that Miss Anderson appeared upon the stage, last night, she had entire command of the audience. Winning enough, in gracious beauty, to hold the heart of a sterner man than Mr. Boniface's Macbeth.

The acting and declamation of Miss Anderson were superb. It was the height of art to allow passionate love misdirected to gleam through the chinks of her ambitious plotting. The Lady Macbeth of Miss Anderson is womanly even in its excesses. Even as thoughts of her children flit across her mind as she screws Macbeth's courage to the striking point, so in Duncan's chamber she recalls an earlier tie—

"Had he not resembled
My father as he slept, I had done it."

At the close of the second act Miss Anderson was called before the curtain. The third act was splendidly played. Attired in royal robes, with the flashing diadem upon her shapely head, Lady Macbeth has reached the towering height to which she aspired. Yet is she saddened by the thought that Macbeth is ill at ease. More murders must ensue; Macbeth, familiar with blood, contrives the assassination of Banquo. In this he needs no urging. Nay, he fears perhaps dissuasion, for he bids his wife be innocent of the knowledge of what is intended, until she may "applaud the deed." It was a wonderfully realistic picture. Lady Macbeth, with smiling face, solicitous for the comfort of her friends, still casts anxious glances at perturbed Macbeth. She is ill at ease; and the audience know it,

THE PLAY.

thought her friends do not. Vainly she attempts to conceal or explain away her lord's infirmity. For him, exhortation and entreaty; for the wondering nobles, the suggestion that if they note him, they shall extend his passion. It is more than even she can compass. Half-crazed with anguish, she bids the peers go; and then, heart-broken, crushed by contending emotions, she fell with an agonizing shriek at the feet of him for whom she dared so much, turning to him, even in that supreme moment,

a face lighted up and glorified by love. Genius alone can inspire acting at once so natural and so affecting. As the curtain fell there was a moment of breathless silence, followed by deafening applause, which was redoubled as the fair player bowed her acknowledgments. The soliloquy in the fourth act, admirably as it was delivered, was commonplace in comparison with the superb acting at the banquet. That single scene was enough to establish a reputation.—*News and Courier.*

How many other yellowing programmes are hidden away in boxes with other precious souvenirs in Frankfort, I wonder?

When one thinks of the age of the young actress; her determination to make a reputation on the stage, the meager help she received, the stinging criticisms she had to endure, one wonders, while admiring the efforts, how she had the courage in the face of it all to go on. Seventeen! A child almost, and one who had but just left the high walls of a convent. It makes one subscribe to the statement: "That genius is the capacity for taking pains."

It is the early struggle and the early success and the early life work of "Our Mary" that is most interesting to theatregoers and the lovers of genius. Later life with its success and adulation does not bring the same thrill to either the performer or to the lookers on. It is the struggle, the obstacles surmounted that appeal to human nature and the best in us, and make us take heart of grace

and in the very face of defeat to snatch victory.

So, in this short sketch a few of this wonderful woman's early trials and early work will be given. The successful years we know of. Her recent visit to this country for the purpose of collaborating with Hichens for the dramatization of the "Garden of Allah" is still being talked of in theatrical circles, and her still more recent determination to visit Ireland and assist in dramatizing the Irish Folk Plays has revived the talk that Mrs. Antonio de Navarro may be thus induced to return to the stage.

This famous woman, as most of us know, first saw the light of day in a small California town. Her mother, who married the man of her choice against the wishes of her parents, was but nineteen years of age and was so greatly distressed at the ugly, little red face of the little Mary Anderson, that to the consoling remark of the nurse that she would some day be very proud of her, was childish

enough to answer most emphatically, "never."

Mrs. de Navarro's parents left Sacramento when she was quite a baby and wishing to be near some relative Mrs. Anderson located in Louisville, Kentucky, to be near her brother-in-law, who was at that time a pastor of a small German congregation. Her parents had not forgiven her for marrying against their wishes and she felt the need of a friend during the frequent absences of her husband in England.

This uncle became the guardian of little "Mamie" Anderson after her father's early death.

It was at the age of twelve, when Dr. Griffin, who had in his youth prided himself on his acting as an amateur, took down a volume of Shakespeare, and said to the small and precocious Miss Anderson: "I am going to read Hamlet to you."

Only a few days after this she astonished the family by appearing before them enveloped in a large army cloak of Dr. Griffin and scowling tremendously began:

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us.
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned."

Her next performance was in the kitchen, before the small maid of all work. This maid, being duly impressed slipped out to call her "ma" and Dr. Griffin, who was the family critic.

This time it was the fourth act of the Lady of Lyons and Dr. Griffin clapped his hands and called out:

"Bravo, you'll make a good actress some day."

It was after many years of labor and no engagement seemed possible for the little stage-struck girl. Dr. Griffin, her step-father, at last appealed to Mr. John McCullough to give her an audience and tell them frankly what he thought of her chances.

After behaving somewhat bearishly over the matter and warning the little girl he would unsparingly criticise her work, Mary Anderson went through the portico scene of "Romeo and Juliet" for him. When she had finished his manner had changed and he spent several hours going through scenes with her from all she knew.

After this her real and first chance of appearing on a Louisville stage came through her friend, Mr. Barney Macauley. Mr. Macauley's wife was a famous actress and both interested themselves in the young actress and gave her the chance of appearing for the first time on any stage.

In the serious illness of an actress who could not fill the latter half of the week at Macauley's Theatre, Mr. Macauley sent for Miss Anderson.

"Could you act for me the night after tomorrow?"

"Could she?" Here was her tide and she took it at the flood. With only one rehearsal Miss Anderson appeared the next night in borrowed, white satin gown, and played Juliet to a crowded Louisville house.

Harsh criticisms followed.

Fellow actors were unkind and openly disdainful. Travel was not easy and debts grew.

In the face of it all, little "Mamie" Anderson, as Louisville

friends knew her, never once lost her ideal and how high it was planted by her slender young hands is history—world's history.



THE DUEL BETWEEN
JOHN ROWAN

AND

DR. JAMES CHAMBERS

BY

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.



THE DUEL BETWEEN JOHN ROWAN AND DR. JAMES CHAMBERS.

In the first half of the last century a great many duels were fought in Kentucky, the custom having been inherited from Virginia, where, as in Great Britain, it had long prevailed. The participants were generally men of prominence in public life, notwithstanding the practice was condemned by law, with heavy penalties attached, but rarely enforced. The custom was only eradicated in Kentucky when the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, which provided that any person who should directly or indirectly give or accept a challenge, or knowingly carry one, should be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit. It also required all officers, before entering upon their duties, to take an oath that they had not fought a duel, sent or accepted a challenge or acted as second in carrying one to fight a duel with any citizen of this State. Since then duelling in Kentucky has ceased, the Constitution of 1892 containing the same provisions.

It is not my purpose in this paper to say anything further upon the general subject, but to

confine myself to the particulars of one of the first duels in Kentucky of general interest, and to correct many erroneous statements concerning it by giving, as succinctly as possible, the facts regarding it, which for more than a century have been incorrectly given. This was the duel between John Rowan and Dr. James Chambers. The generally accepted account has been that the difficulty which occurred between the principals leading to the duel took place at Frankfort and was fought in that vicinity, the seconds of Judge Rowan being given as Joseph Hamilton Daviess and John Allen, his classmates. This account was very elaborately presented in Harper's Magazine for August, 1860, by R. T. Coleman, the place and all particulars not according with the facts. In the Courier-Journal of November, 1897, there appeared an article upon Daviess, in which the duel is stated to have been fought about 1797, and that Daviess was Rowan's second. These statements, supplemented by many in intervening years, have never, as far as I have seen, been

corrected. Having recently come into possession of the facts as to the time, place and parties connected with the duel, I propose to give them as succinctly as the nature of the case will admit.

The personal difficulty which led to the duel which was fought near Bardstown, occurred in that place on the night of January 29th, 1801, and the duel was fought in that vicinity February 3rd, the challenge having been sent by Dr. Chambers January 31st. These facts, together with the particulars of the duel, I recently found in a letter from Judge George M. Bibb, one of the most prominent Kentuckians of that day, the second of Judge Rowan, in the Palladium, a weekly published in Frankfort in the following spring. It being difficult to condense the facts antecedent to the duel I have deemed it best to give the letter so far as it relates to the essential points, in full:

LETTER FROM JUDGE BIBB.

To the Editor of the Palladium;
Sir:

For the benefit of those who loving truth have been, or might be misled by the many false reports which have been industriously circulated respecting a duel between Dr. Chambers, deceased, and Mr. Rowan, I request you to publish this letter, together with the enclosed certificates, &c., referred to herein. This publication would not have been made until the return of Major Bullock from New Orleans but for the manner

in which the subject has been introduced into your paper of the 28th of April. For the causes of the quarrel between the Doctor and Mr. Rowan, I refer to the certificates marked No. 1 and 2, as also the copies of the Doctor's letter No. 3.

On the 1st of February Mr. Rowan and myself returned from Bullitt County, I not until late in the evening where we had been the preceding week. The next morning Mr. Rowan showed me a note from Dr. Chambers of the 31st of January, requesting Mr. Rowan to make known his time and place of meeting, as well as his friend's name, to which he returned an answer the same day by me, as his friend, appointing the next morning as also a place. In the evening of the 2nd of February Major Bullock and myself met at Mr. Wilson's tavern where we had a conversation in which Major Bullock expressed a desire that an accommodation to the satisfaction of both might be reached. I supposed that could not be unless the Doctor would withdraw his note of the 31st of January. We then had some conversation about the manner of firing. Major Bullock proposed that they should aim and fire by the word, I that they should stand with their backs toward each other, in that position wait for the word, then face and fire at pleasure. Nothing of distance was proposed on that evening, but that and the manner of firing was postponed, to be agreed on in the morning.

II. Accordingly, when the parties alighted from their horses, Major Bullock and myself were apart from the Doctor and Mr. Rowan, to agree upon the subjects postponed from the preceding evening. Major Bullock again spoke of an endeavor to accommodate the difference. I still thought it could not be made unless the Doctor's note should be withdrawn, to which the Major would not assent. The distance was then mentioned. Major Bullock said he supposed the usual distance; I requested him to mention it; he said ten steps, to which I agreed immediately, but said he might add two steps, which he not choosing to do, the distance remained as agreed upon. We then agreed they should, at that distance, stand with their backs, each toward the other, and wait for the word "fire;" after which they should face and fire when they pleased. To prevent doubt it was particularly mentioned and agreed, that each might hold his pistol as he pleased, and use in firing one or both hands. No other propositions than these, as to distance or firing, were made or signified to me, and these at such a distance, and in such a voice that I do not hesitate to say that they were not heard by the Doctor or Mr. Rowan. The Doctor and Mr. Rowan had rode out in their great coats, which they took off before the pistols were handed to them. As agreed upon they fired, each long after they had faced, Mr. Rowan first and then the Doctor. Mr. Rowan rested his pistol on his

left hand—the Doctor his on the left arm above the elbow. The deliberate and long aim of each prompted each of their friends to ask, if they were hurt. Dr. Chambers said first "No," Mr. Rowan also said "I am not," to which the Doctor replied, "I am sorry for it;" Mr. Rowan said "Well, try it again," the Doctor said, "Agreed."

As agreed upon from the first they fired the second round, the Doctor first, the interval between their fires just distinguishable, and shorter than before, each resting his pistol as formerly and taking deliberate aim. The Doctor fell. Major Bullock and myself ran to his assistance. We searched, but searched too low for the wound. The Doctor was unable to tell us, not knowing where. Major Bullock then opened the Doctor's waistcoat, raised his left arm and found it. I saw the wound. But little blood had issued. I went to Mr. Rowan and told him I thought the wound was mortal; he answered "I am sorry," and going to the Doctor he said he supposed there was no further use for him. Major Bullock replied, "No." Mr. Rowan was going, but turning to the Doctor, with the pledge of his, Mr. Rowan's honor to serve him, and offered to send his carriage for the Doctor. Major Bullock had bound up the wound and was supporting him. The Doctor was restless and requested me to extend his left leg and unbound the joint of the knee, in doing which my head was near that of Major

Bullock's, which opportunity he took of requesting me to go to town and tell Mr. Caldwell to send for the Doctor. I hastened to my horse and on him was passing to see the Doctor. Major Bullock desired me to hasten. Mr. Caldwell was absent from the town. I informed Mr. McClean of my business. The news spread and the whole town was in haste to see the Doctor. I returned as soon as possible with Doctor Chapieze.

In the interview at Mr. Rowan's house a few hours after we had parted from the Doctor, Mr. Rowan observed that Major Bullock had taken whiffs at his words to the Doctor when wounded, for which he was sorry and they were spoken without any intention of giving offense, under the impression that having been called there to satisfy the Doctor, it was proper to have his leave to depart, not judging the wound would prove so quickly mortal. Major Bullock told me he thought Mr. Rowan was wrong. I then told the Major of what Mr. Rowan had said, in the interview above, of his answer to my telling him of the wound and mentioned his last words to the Doctor, which seemed to change the Major's opinion, but he still expected Mr. Rowan to mention the subject. When I saw Mr. Rowan next he had discussed with the Major and satisfied him completely, of which had I doubted Major Bullock's conduct to Mr. Rowan would have been ample proof.

Major Bullock never sent any challenge to Mr. Rowan by me.

Whether it be criminal in men to suffer their prejudices and passions to gain ascendancy over their reason or judgment, I have not leisure to discuss. But, Mr. Printer, I believe, had the enemies of Mr. Rowan opposed to their prejudices a small exertion of reason and dispassionate inquiry about this unfortunate single combat, the certificates on that subject would not have differed from those I herewith transmit to you, marked No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, except that some of them would have been rendered unnecessary. For myself I say they fought bravely and honestly. The wound was in the left side, so that the arm, if suffered to hang at ease would have covered it. And here let me refer to a certified copy of the inquisition marked No. 10, and also to the certificates marked No. 11, 12 and 13. These it is hoped, Mr. Printer, will wipe the stain from the honor of the deceased, which the report of his having been shot in the back would seem to impart and which he so little deserved.

And now Sir, through this medium, I beg forgiveness of the real friends of the deceased. Should this remind them of his brave, yet modest and unassuming worth, renew their sorrows, let me plead the sacred majesty of truth, the respect due the sacred memory of the dead, and the importance of his good name to the living. Counting myself in the number of his friends, it is a pleasure I say, we never had a single jar and with consolation I remember, after he

was sensible of death's approach, my hands administered drink at his request and my ears heard him express it.

Your fellow citizen,

GEORGE M. BIBB.

Bardstown, May, 1801.

The certificates referred to in the foregoing letter are too long to be inserted here. The main facts established by them are, first, as to the time and circumstances of the personal difficulty between the principals which led to the challenge. The common version has been that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers had been engaged with two others in a game of whist when the former having said something offensive to Dr. Chambers the latter rejoined sharply, causing Mr. Rowan to reply in such harsh terms as led Dr. Chambers to send a challenge which resulted in his death. As previously stated, the incident is said to have occurred at Frankfort, but the letter of Judge Bibb and the certificates cited in it show that it took place in Bardstown at night, in a room at McLean's tavern, in which a game of whist was also going on between four persons, but that Mr. Rowan and Dr. Chambers were engaged in a game known by its French name, *Vingt-un*, once popular in Kentucky within the memory of many living, but of late years quite out of fashion. It was a convivial gathering and beverages frequent, being chiefly of ale of strong quality, in which both Rowan and Chambers indulged freely. The

first evidence which those at the other table observed induced the belief that it was a harmless exchange of epithets until blows followed and Chambers said that he would challenge Rowan and if he did not fight he would publish him as a coward in every gazette in the State. This specific statement is from the certificate of Thomas Hubbard, one of the persons at the other table. It will be observed that just after the occurrence Mr. Bibb states that he and Mr. Rowan went to Bullitt County, which adjoins Nelson, of which Bardstown is the county seat, returning on the 1st of February, and next morning the challenge of Dr. Chambers was received, and the duel fought on the 3rd.

The communication of Judge Bibb which I have given, accompanied by the statements of others cognizant of the salient facts preceding the duel, is not only interesting as giving the only true history of the event, with the correct date and location of the duel, but is also valuable as giving to posterity the full details of the manner in which duels of that and succeeding days were conducted elsewhere in this country and in Europe, the variation being in the choice of weapons, although pistols were the favorite weapons as compared with rifles and swords. It would be difficult to find a better description of a custom once so widely practiced, but now, fortunately, so completely relegated to the past.

There is one other feature of this historic incident which gives

to it individuality—a degree of special interest. They were all young, being between twenty-five and thirty. Less is known of Dr. Chambers than of the other three, owing to the fact that the others achieved reputations from their prolonged lives. He was a physician of high standing in the community and socially also, having married the daughter of Benjamin Sebastian, a gentleman of English birth who came to Louisville at an early day and was one of the first Judges of the Court of Appeals. The most prominent among the other three may be said to have been Judge Bibb, a Virginian, born in 1776, and a graduate of both Hampden Sidney and of William and Mary Colleges, moving to Lexington in 1796, where he began the practice of law. In 1808 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and in the following year Chief Justice. Resigning in 1810 he was appointed in 1827 Chief Justice for the second time, but resigned the following year. He was twice elected U. S. Senator, first in 1811, resigning in 1814, and secondly in 1829, serving the full term of six years. From 1833 to 1844 he was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, but in the latter year resigned to become secretary of the U. S. Treasury, serving the term of four years. He died April 14, 1859.

John Rowan, the surviving principal in the duel, was older than Judge Bibb, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1773. In 1783 his father, who was a Revolution-

ary soldier, settled in Louisville, resumed his education in the higher branches in a classical school in Bardstown, kept by Dr. Priestly. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began the practice of law in Lexington. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of 1799, appointed Secretary of State in 1804, and in 1805 elected to Congress. After serving several terms in the Legislature, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate and served the full term. This was his last elective office, his only other public service being that of Commissioner to adjust the Claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico. Ill health restricted future public service and he died at his residence in Louisville, July 13th, 1843, in his seventieth year.

The prominence attained in public life by two of the participants in this famous duel is given here to show the mental calibre of those who took part in duels in Kentucky, and it may be said that instead of its being a drawback upon their promotion it was, on the contrary, a potent element of their success in life, especially in the political arena. If we scan the long list of duelists among Kentuckians who rose to public positions of high grade, State and national, despite their participation in the practice of duelling, we shall find that they constitute a very large majority over the violators of the then existing laws

against the practice. In view of such conditions what praise, commensurate with their valuable service both to the State and enlightened civilization can we award to the members of our Con-

stitutional Convention of 1850, who put an end to this relic of barbarism by the prohibitory clause therein embodied? Esto perpetua.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.



**THE STORY OF
THREE GOVERNORS**

BY

LAURIE J. BLAKELY

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

THE STORY OF THREE GOVERNORS.

By Laurie J. Blakely, Covington, Kentucky.

The "Fifty Years Since" stories of the war between the States deal only with the battles of the conflict, the newspapers seemingly overlooking, with rare exceptions, the efforts that were made to avert the beginning of hostilities, being overlooked or regarded as of slight interest because of their failure—a failure that was inevitable when the bitterness of the feeling engendered by the movements of the Abolitionists under the lead of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and accentuated by the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, is considered.

Yet the stories of efforts made by men in public life, to the north and to the south of Mason and Dixon's line are of the greatest interest, and Kentucky—unique in all things—occupies a foremost place in the story of an anxious and a sincere desire to restore fraternal relations not only between the states of the States of the North but between all sections and the Federal Union. The initiative in the Story of Three Governors was taken by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in the

early weeks of 1861. On his invitation three Governors—Morton, of Indiana; Dennison, of Ohio, and himself, of Kentucky, were to meet at the old Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on April 30, 1861, there to devise ways and means to stay the certainty of hostilities and "to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session." One of the strange features of the story is in the ready acquiescence of Governor Morton with, however, a speedy change of views and declination to take part in the conference which, in the beginning, had met with his hearty concurrence.

On April 24, 1861, Governor Magoffin called the Legislature of Kentucky in extra session. In his call he cited the fact that the Federal government was bent on prosecuting a war on the seceded states and that it was the first duty of Kentucky to place herself in a position of complete defense against invasion. He declared that it was useless "to longer refuse to recognize the fact that the American Union is dissolved."

In his opinion the determination of the United States to invade the seceded states would involve "the unlimited slaughter of their citizens," and one of the questions he submitted to the Legislature was: "Shall she (Kentucky) declare her own independence and prepare, single handed, to maintain it?" He reported that an appeal to the banks of the State had met with generous response and that with the funds provided, he had "employed every resource at his command to supply the State with the necessary means of defense." He recommended to the Legislature that it provide means for repayment of the loans and submitted his correspondence with Secretary of War Cameron and with Governors Morton and Dennison.

The first of the series was a dispatch from Secretary Cameron, dated April 15, 1861, notifying Governor Magoffin that a call had been made on Kentucky for four regiments of militia. To that, Governor Magoffin answered: "Your dispatch received. In answer I say, emphatically, that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

Then follows a communication from Governor Dennison, presented to Governor Magoffin by the late Judge Thomas M. Key, of the Superior Court bench of Cincinnati, and himself a Kentuckian, stating that the assurances which Judge Key would give of the "sincere desire of the people of Ohio that nothing might occur to inter-

rupt the kindly feeling between the people of the two States" were, also, his own sentiments and that Governor Magoffin might freely confer with Judge Key "in regard to the people along the common border and as to the proper means of removing all apprehension of strife between them."

Thereupon Governor Magoffin asked Governor Dennison if he would co-operate with Kentucky in a proposition to the Federal government for peace by the Border States, as mediators between the contending parties and added: "I have a similar understanding with Governor Morton, of Indiana." In response, Governor Dennison designated Noah H. Swayne, a Virginian by birth, and later a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed from Ohio, as his Ambassador and notified Governor Magoffin of the fact receiving in response a telegram from the latter stating that he would be glad to meet Colonel Swayne at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, on the succeeding Tuesday, April 30, 1861, and that he had taken the liberty of inviting Governor Morton to attend the conference. That telegram was dated April 26, 1861. In response Governor Dennison expressed his gratification over the coming conference and also that Governor Morton had been invited. The next step in the efforts to maintain peace along the border, while the three Governors were acting as mediators between the Union and the Confederacy, is

shown by the following official letter from the Ambassador from Kentucky:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861.

"To the Honorable William Dennison, Governor of Ohio. Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the co-operation of the Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, and yourself in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point the way to a peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"T. L. CRITTENDEN."

The ways of peace, at that juncture, seemed broad and smooth, Governor Magoffin, in the meantime, having received a letter from Governor Morton stating that he would "unite in any effort for the restoration of the Union and peace which shall be constitutional and honorable to Indiana and the Federal government and will, if you appoint, meet you at Jeffersonville tomorrow." Answering Governor Morton's letter, Governor Magoffin called attention to the fact that the conference had been arranged for the Spencer House, Cincinnati, and urged Governor Morton to attend the meeting. On April 26, Governor Morton answered: "I will meet your Excellency at the

Spencer House. I expect to meet you in person." For some reason, however, Governor Magoffin preferred to conduct negotiations through his representative, Colonel Crittenden. But when the fatal April 30 came about Colonel Crittenden found neither the Governor of Ohio nor the Governor of Indiana at the Spencer House, as is evident from the fact that on that day he addressed a letter to Governor Morton in like terms with that addressed to Governor Dennison:

"Cincinnati, April 30, 1861.

"To Honorable O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

"Dear Sir: I have been commissioned by the Honorable B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, to solicit the co-operation of yourself and the Honorable William Dennison, Governor of Ohio, in an effort to bring about a truce between the general government and the seceded states until after the meeting of Congress in extraordinary session in the hope that the action of that body may point out the way to peaceful solution of our national troubles. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"T. L. CRITTENDEN." ;

Whether the Governors of Indiana and Ohio had been saying things to each other during the passage of the correspondence with the other Governor, or whether Secretary Cameron had heard of the proposed conference at the Spencer House, or whether

events were marching too rapidly and prevented Governor Morton and Governor Dennison from visiting Cincinnati, does not appear. But the fact that Governor Dennison set himself about furnishing the quota of Ohio to the Federal armies and that Governor Morton, ignoring Colonel Crittenden's letter, addressed himself to Governor Magoffin direct, gives strength to the belief that the two Governors on the other side of the Ohio had taken later counsel with each other, or with Washington, on the subject.

The letter of Governor Morton to Governor Magoffin while plain, forceful and direct, shows a sudden conversion from the desire for peace to the desire for war. First listening to the suggestion of Governor Magoffin for a meeting of the three Governors in the interest of peace, and giving apparently cordial approval and hoping for the continuance of friendly relations between the three states, Governor Morton, on May 1, 1861, notified Governor Magoffin that: "It becomes my duty to state that I do not recognize the right of any state to act as mediator between the Federal government and a rebellious state." He declared his conviction and platform to be that: "Kentucky and Indiana were but integral parts of the Union and, as such, are subject to the government of the United States and bound to obey the requirements of the President issued in pursuance of his constitutional authority." He in-

voked Kentucky "By all the sacred ties that bind us together to take her stand with Indiana promptly and efficiently on the side of the Union." In conclusion he said:

"I take this occasion to renew the expression of my earnest desire that Kentucky remain in the Union and that the intimate personal, social, political and commercial relations which exist between her and Indiana may never be disturbed but be cemented and strengthened through all coming years."

And that ended the proposed peace conference between the three Governors on the patriotic initiative of Governor Magoffin.

The old Spencer House has many traditions endearing it to Cincinnatians of the olden time, and none so enduring as the traditions of the days when it was the leading hotel of the West and the abiding place, when in Cincinnati, of the best blood and brain of the South in the days before the war; the hostelry of many romances and of a chef unexcelled. But not all the memories of the now abandoned and dismantled Spencer House would have given it a name as enduring as would the meeting of the three Governors in furtherance of the effort of Governor Magoffin to bring about "a truce between the general government and the seceded states."

But things moved quickly in those days and the red light of desolating war overshadowed the plans of Governor Magoffin—subsequently compelled to resign by

military pressure under orders from Washington. But his effort was none the less patriotic, earnest and sincere, qualities made all the more apparent by the resignation demanded from him by an authority having no jurisdiction

in the matter save that of force. The Story of the Three Governors is interesting, and all the more so because of suggestions of peace jubilees in 1915, or fifty years from Appomattox.





IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND

BY

MRS. W. LESLIE COLLINS

IN THE HOLLOW OF HIS HAND.

By Mrs. W. Leslie Collins.

About one hundred and eighteen years ago there lived in Franklin County, Ky., a well-to-do farmer named Bourne. His farm extended into the present adjoining county of Anderson, which then formed a part of Woodford County.

At that time civilization had not driven out all of the primitive denizens of the forests, and wolves, catamounts and panthers added the terrors of their presence to the density of the wood, and occasionally, impelled by hunger, they approached the scattered habitations of men to seize upon, and devour, all unprotected live stock—even if it was in the doorway of its sturdy owner who dared not venture out alone to the rescue; and the watch dogs would bark vociferously at a safe distance from the fierce marauder, or would fly with drooping tails and frightened yelps to a convenient hiding place.

Many a belated hunter has quickened his footsteps as he felt his long hair almost rise from his neck on hearing the awful screams of a panther pierce the darkness, or the far-off howls of wolves that

were perhaps on his trail. Often the soft patter of stealthy foot-falls greeted his ears, and often gleaming eyes stared at him from leafy hiding places. Often he was called upon to combat the owner of the fiery eyes, and not always was the hunter the victor; but Farmer Bourne never suffered from worse than a semi-occasional nocturnal visit from a hungry catamount to his pig pen or hen roost.

Mr. Bourne and his excellent wife, with their large family of bright young children and well satisfied negroes, lived an industrious and happy life. But one day there happened an event that threatened to cloud their lives with sorrow. Their beautiful little daughter, Mary Ann, then six years of age, was the very light of their eyes.

One afternoon Mr. Bourne sent one of his colored men into the adjacent wood to fell trees, and, after a while, unknown to anyone, little Mary Ann tied her little sun-bonnet over her fair curls, and accompanied by her pet lamb, followed the man into the wood "to gather flowers," as she afterwards said, and fully expecting to

find the colored man and return home with him; but she did not find him, and, in her search, wandered farther and farther into the forest until she became hopelessly lost.

The shades of eve were falling when Mrs. Bourne missed her little daughter and alarmed the household. Every nook and corner of the home place underwent an unsuccessful search; then the neighborhood was aroused, and the half frantic mother gathered her remaining children about her and wept and prayed the long night through, while men and boys, with torches and dogs, scoured the surrounding forest. They found a few bunches of withered wild flowers, and a tuft of soft white wool on a thorn bush, but it was dawn before they found the little child who was half sitting, half reclining against a tree, miles from home, sound asleep with her little sunbonnet drawn over her tear-stained face, and the bloody head of her pet lamb clasped tightly in her chubby arms.

The overjoyed father clasped his child to his breast, and strong men wept tears of horror and sympathy when the child told the story of the bloody lamb's head, and the awful danger of which she was entirely ignorant. She told of how she was met in the darkness—which was dimly illumined by the straggling light of the moon—by several "funny looking dogs," who sprang upon

her poor little lamb and almost tore it to pieces before her eyes. Then a "big cat" came and drove the "dogs" away. In the struggle the lamb's head was torn entirely off, and "the big cat" disappeared with the gory, headless body. Then the weeping child took the bloody head of her unfortunate pet, and wandered on and on until weariness overcame her and she sank to rest in the place where she was found.

Amid the weird night sounds of the untracked forest, with the hooting of the owl in the tree above for a lullaby, the poor, tired child soon fell asleep to awaken in the strong arms of her devoted father.

Investigation proved the "funny looking dogs" to have been wolves, and the "big cat" an American panther of the largest kind.

Thus did God hold the child in the "hollow of his hand" and no evil thing touched her.

There are many persons now living in Franklin and Anderson counties, Kentucky, whose immediate ancestors joined in that memorable search.

Mary Ann Bourne lived to tell her children and grandchildren about the perils of that night. She was a remarkable woman and, about forty-eight years ago, met a remarkable death—poisoned by eating a catalpa blossom. She left many descendants, one of whom—a grandson—was the husband of the present writer.

KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE
WAR OF 1812

BY

A. C. QUISENBERRY

KENTUCKY TROOPS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

By A. C. Quisenberry.

The centennial of the beginning of the War of 1812 has awakened a new and intense interest in that great struggle—our second war for independence. That Kentuckians should feel more than ordinarily interested in that important war is only to be expected, for it was a war that lasted nearly three years, in which we gained only five important victories on land, four of which—the siege of Fort Meigs, and the battles of Fort Stephenson, the Thames, and New Orleans, were won almost entirely by Kentuckians; who also contributed essentially to Perry's brilliant naval victory on Lake Erie. The history of the world's wars shows no more brilliant victories achieved anywhere than those that were won by Kentuckians on the River Thames, in Canada, and at New Orleans.

There has always been a question as to how many troops Kentucky furnished in the War of 1812, and it is believed that this article settles that question with as close an approximation as it will ever be possible to attain—and the number is 25,010. These

25,000 of our grandfathers were enrolled in four regiments of United States regular troops which were recruited entirely in Kentucky, and 36 regiments, 4 battalions and 12 independent companies of Kentucky militia, including the organizations of spies, which would be called scouts today.

The statement here given is based upon a roster published many years ago by the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky (although a great deal of it was obtained from other sources), and gives each regiment or other organization, so far as is now known, that was furnished by the State, and names also the general and regimental and company officers, and gives the actual strength (by count) of each regiment, battalion and company.

Many of the officers are named two or more times, and it is also certain that many of the enlisted men served more than one enlistment, as the enlistments were for short terms, ranging from two to six months, for the militiamen. On the other hand, it has been found impossible to secure the names of more than a few of the

brigade and division staff officers, of whom there were certainly several hundred, among whom it is known that there were such men as John J. Crittenden, William T. Barry, George Walker, Charles A. Wickliffe, Joseph McDowell and Anthony Crockett; so, notwithstanding the duplications of names, the number of troops furnished by Kentucky in the War of 1812, will remain at about 25,000.

There appears to be good evidence that there were several regiments of Kentucky militia in the war, the rolls of which have been lost. For instance, there are still in existence a roll of the First Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, and of the Third Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, but there is no roll now in existence of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, which would have contained about 500 men. Among the spoils of the battle of the Thames was a British drum which General William Henry Harrison presented to a regiment of Kentucky militia; and that old drum may still be seen in the rooms of the Kentucky State Historical Society, in the new Capitol building in Frankfort, with the following inscription in gilt letters upon it: "Drum taken at the battle of the Thames and presented to the Forty-second Regiment of Kentucky militia for turning out more volunteers during the late war than any other regiment in Kentucky." Yet there are now in existence the records of only thirty-six regiments of Kentucky militia in that war; so

it seems that the rolls of at least six regiments have been lost. There appears to have been a system of numbering the regiments, but it apparently has not descended to these times.

Some of the regiments were very small. Callaway's regiment in the Thames campaign contained only 288 men. On the other hand, Richard M. Johnson's regiment in the same campaign (including Payne's company, which was attached to it) contained 1,437 men, or enough for a brigade. Colonel William Dudley's regiment, a large part of which was destroyed at "Dudley's Defeat," contained 1,297 men.

The number of men (exclusive of general officers) furnished by Kentucky during each year of the war, was as follows:

1811	96
1812	11,114
1813	8,793
1814	4,156
1815	834

Total 24,993

The census of 1810, immediately preceding the War of 1812, gave Kentucky a white population of 324,237, only about one-half of whom (162,118) were males; and of these it may be assumed that only about one-fifth (32,423) were of military age and condition; so it is seen that the young State sent about five out of every six of her fighting men into the war, where they made a record and a reputation that was not approached by the troops of any other state in the Union.

The battle of Tippecanoe was fought seven months before the declaration of war, but it was as much an incident of the War of 1812 as the battle of the Thames was.

Already many thousands of Kentuckians are beginning to inquire as to what part their grandfathers and great-grandfathers took in the War of 1812, and it is hoped that the following facts may be of great utility, as well as of great interest to them. In the subjoined lists the troops are given in classes (infantry, mounted, dragoons, riflemen, etc.) and each class is arranged chronologically, according to the date that the regiment, or other organization, was organized and mustered into the service. The roster now follows:

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

(1) Seventh Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of April 12, 1808, and was recruited in Kentucky for the War of 1812. It was consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 2nd, 3rd and 44th regiments of infantry to form the present 1st Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Colonel William Russell, Major George Gibson, John Nicks, and five other officers, etc. (30, including band).

1st Company—Officers names not given. (51).

2nd Company—Lieut. Elisha H. Hall. (51).

3rd Company—Lieut. Theodorick B. Rice. (39).

4th Company—Lieut. Narcissus Brontin,

Ensigns John U. Carrick, Elisha T. Hall. (101).

5th Company—1st Lieut. James S. Wade, 2nd Lieut. Ethelred Taylor. (109.)

6th Company—Capt. Uriah Blue, Lieuts. Jacob Miller, Michael McClelland, Ensign Thomas Blackstone. (107).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Oldham, Lieut. Samuel Vall, Ensign Archibald Wilson. (110).

8th Company—Capt. Alexander A. White, Lieut. Wm. Prosser. (99).

9th Company—Capt. Carey Nicholas, Lieut. Elijah Montgomery, Ensign Andrew Ross. (117).

10th Company—Capt. W. H. McClellan, Ensigns French H. Gay, Wilson Creed. (107).

Total strength of the regiment, 907 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the acts of January 11 and June 26, 1812. Consolidated May 30, 1814, with the 1st, 24th, 28th and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Samuel Wells, Lieut.-Colonels Wm. McMillan, George Todd, Majors Richard Davenport, George Croghan, Richard Graham, Richard Oldham, etc. (17).

1st Company—Lieut. David L. Carney. (47).

2nd Company—Capt. Henry Crittenden, Lieut. James Blair. (72).

3rd Company—Capt. Martin L. Hawkins, Lieut. Chas. Scott, Ensign Wm. H. Fisher. (119).

4th Company—Capt. B. W. Sanders, Lieut. Cyrus W. Baylor, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (117).

5th Company—Capt. Caleb H. Holder, Lieuts. Chas. Mitchell, James Gray, Ensign Owen Evans. (107).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. T. Chinn, Lieut. Thos. Mountjoy, Ensign Mason Seward. (135).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. I. Adair, Lieuts. James Hackley, Thos. W. Hawkins, Ensign Thos. R. McKnight. (115).

8th Company—Capt. David Holt, Lieuts. Joseph T. Taylor, George M. Beall, John Cochran.

9th Company—Capt. Harris H. Hickman, Lieuts. James Hackley, Adam B. Hoffman, Gabriel T. Floyd. (121).

The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 17th Infantry during the War of 1812; Captains: Wm. Bradford, James Duncan, Jr., Robert Edwards, Richard Hightower, James Hunter, James Meade, Charles Query and Chas. Scott Todd (transferred to 28th Infantry). 1st. Lieutenants: Benjamin Desha, Meredith W. Fisher, Thos. Coleman Graves, Parry Hawkins, Benjamin Johnson, Philip King, Stephen Lee, Robert Logan, Thos. J. Overton, Alexander Robertson. 2nd Lieutenants: Wm. M. Baylor, Samuel S. Berry, Thos. M. Buckley, Sam'l H. Craig, Joseph Duncan, Robt. W. Ewing, Ashton Garrett, John Hamilton, Philip King, Nimrod H. Moore, James Munday, Joshua Norvell, James Overton, John T. Redding, Edmund Shipp, David Trimble. 3rd Lieutenants: Hubbard Berry, Wm. Eubank, Wm. Griffith, James Marshall, John Mershon, Thos. S. Morgan, Rice L. Stewart, Reuben Taylor, Wm. Young. Ensigns: Taylor Berry, Richard K. Doyle, Anderson Evans, Gabriel J. Floyd, Robert G. Foster, Andrew Leeper, James Liggett, Wm. Nelson, Buford Scruggs, Philip S. Shearer. The companies to which these officers were attached are not indicated. (56).

Total strength of the regiment, 979 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Twenty-Eighth Regiment, United States Infantry.

Organized under the act of January 29, 1813. Consolidated May 17, 1815, with the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, and 29th regiments of infantry to form the present 3rd Regiment of Infantry, United States Army.

Field and Staff—Col. Thos. Dye Owings, Lieut. Col. Anthony Butler, Majors Wm. Trigg and James Smiley, etc. (12).

1st. Company—Capt. Johnston Megowan, Lieuts. Wm. H. Henry, Robt. B. Crook, Ensigns Jonas Rhodes, William Adams. (114).

2nd Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Thos. Edmonson, Joseph P. Taylor, John Wyatt, James B. Findley, Ensign Richard Mitchell. (148).

3rd Company—Capt. Nimrod H. Moore, Lieuts. John Trumbo, John Heddleson, Thos. Griffith, Ensigns Chas. L. Harrison, Willis N. Bayn. (127).

4th Company—Capt. Jos. C. Belt, Lieuts. John C. Kouns, David G. Cowan, Ensign John Dawson. (124).

5th Company—Lieut. Granville N. Love. (26).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. L. Butler, Lieuts. Jas. Hickman, Rezin H. Gist, Thos. E. Boswell, Thos. Griffith, Daniel Conner, Overton W. Crockett, Ensign Morgan H. Heard. (123).

The above is evidently not a full roster, as there should be at least three more companies. The Historical Army Register shows that the following officers (all Kentuckians) also served in the 28th Infantry in the War of 1812, viz.:

Captains: Henry Daniel, Jephtha Dudley, Henry C. Gist, John Mason, Benjamin Mosely, John Scott Todd. 1st Lieutenants: Joseph Clark, Wm. D. Haden, Hugh Innes, Matthew H. Jouett, Wm. Stewart, Robt. Stockton. 2nd Lieutenants: Thos. Berry, Daniel G. Brown, Willis N. Bryan, Wm. Orlando Butler, John B. Clark, Peter Davis, Wilson P. Greenup, Charles Larned, James F. Moore, John O'Fallon, Richard Price, Philip S. Richardson. 3rd Lieutenants: Benj. Bridges, Joseph Dawson, Robt. R. Hall, Carlisle Harrison, James Howerton, Joseph Madison, Richard Mitchell, James Nelson, Thos. P. Wagnon. Ensigns: Wm. Preston Smith Blair, Chas. L. Harrison, John McKenzie, John McNair, Rowland Madison. (38).

Total strength of the regiment, as indicated above, 712; but it was probably 200 more than that on a full muster.

(4) Second Regiment, United States Riflemen.

Organized under the act of February 10, 1814, and disbanded at the close of the War of 1812. Six companies were enlisted in

Kentucky, or more than two-thirds of the full strength of the regiment. No roster of the regiment is available, but the following of its principal officers were Kentuckians:

Colonel Anthony Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel George Croghan, Captains Robert Breckinridge, Benjamin Desha, James Hickman, Hugh Innes, Benjamin Johnson, John O'Fallon.

It is safe to assume that at least 500 of the soldiers of this regiment were Kentuckians.

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

General Officers.

General—Isaac Shelby, who took the field as commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia in the Thames campaign, while Governor of Kentucky, but yielded the chief command to Gen. William Henry Harrison. (1.)

Major Generals—William Henry Harrison, of Indiana, who was acting under a Kentucky commission; Joseph Desha, William Henry, John Thomas. (4.)

Brigadier Generals—John Adair, James Allen, Samuel Caldwell, Marquis Calmes, David Chiles, Green Clay, Samuel Hopkins, John Payne, Jonathan Ramsey, James Ray, James Taylor, George Trotter. (12.)

(1) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Infantry.

Organized April 29, 1812. Field and staff: Not given, but they would amount to about 12 officers. The regiment was commanded by Colonel William El. Boswell.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Baltzell, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George M. Gayle. (118.)

2d Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James A. Cartwright. (81.)

3d Company—Capt. John Phillips, Lieut. Zacheus Card, Ensign Joseph Reid. (64.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robert C. Hall. (96.)

5th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut. Benj. Bean, Ensign John Waller. (88.)

6th Company—Capt. John Duvall, Lieut. Richard Tyner, Ensign James Stuart. (74.)

7th Company—Capt. Thomas Evans, Lieut. Wm. Jordan, Ensign James Young. (75.)

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Sebree, Lieut. Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (68.)

10th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. James Andera, Ensign Chas. Ruddell. (85.)

11th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. Hugh Clark, Ensign Will H. Fleming. (63.)

12th Company—Capt. Edmond Bacon, Lieut. John Bennett, Ensign Robertson Graham. (43.)

Total strength of the regiment, 958 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Lewis' Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Organized August 14, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut-Col., William Lewis; Majors, Joseph Robb, Benjamin Graves; Adjutant, James Clark; Quartermaster, Pollard Keene; Paymaster, Richard Blanton; Surgeons, John Todd, Gustavus M. Boner, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Nathaniel G. S. Hart, Lieut. Lyndon Comstock, Ensign James L. Herron. (83.)

2d Company—Capt. Stuart W. Megowan, Lieut. Martin Wymore, Ensign Charles S. Todd. (128.)

3d Company—Capt. James C. Price, Lieut. William Caldwell, Ensign David Bourne. (66.)

4th Company—Capt. Wiley R. Brasfield, Lieut. Joseph Kelly, Ensign Stephen Rash. (81.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel L. Williams, Lieut. Benjamin Warfield, Ensign John Higgins. (77.)

6th Company—Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. Wm. H. Moore, Ensign Robert Hamilton. (72.)

7th Company—Capt. John Martin, Lieut. Wm. McGuire, Ensign Jonathan Taylor. (75.)

Total strength of the regiment, 594 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Scott's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., John M. Scott; Majors, Richard M. Gano and Elijah McClanahan; Adjutant, Alfred Sanford; Quartermaster, James King; Paymaster, Barnet Williams; Surgeons, W. H. Richardson, Robert M. Ewing, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Edward B. Rule, Ensign Joseph Bowles. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Lynn West, Lieuts. Thomas Story, Mason Moss, Tavernor R. Branham, David Gresham. (85.)

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Joseph McCauley, Ensign Barnett Williams. (70.)

4th Company—Capt. Coleman A. Collier, Lieut. James W. Gillispie, Ensign Jesse Daugherty. (52.)

5th Company—Michael Graves, Lieut. Thomas Coleman, Ensign James King. (59.)

6th Company—Capt. George Pugh, Lieut. James Johnson, Ensign Daniel Ralls. (89.)

7th Company—Capt. Will Sebree, Lieut. Robert Kirtley, Ensign Barnett Rogers. (50.)

Total strength of the regiment, 484 officers and enlisted men.

(4) Barbee's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized Aug. 23, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Col., Joseph Barbee; Majors, Henry Palmer, Creed Haskins; Adjutant, John W. Powell; Quartermaster, George C. Cowan; Paymaster, Thompson Gaines; Surgeons, Jas. McDowell, Duff Green, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Garrett Peterson, Lieut. David Phillips, Ensign Warren Hardeen. (67.)

2d Company—Capt. Robert Barnett, Lieut. Thomas Cregor, Ensign Jacob Pierce. (71.)

3d Company—Capt. William Cross, Lieut. James Cowan, Ensign Henry Gabbert. (53.)

4th Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. Joseph H. Woolfolk, Ensign John Bartholomew. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. Peter Jordan, Lieut. John R. Cardwell, Ensign Hugh Evans. (46.)

6th Company—Capt. John W. Shirley, Lieut. Thomas Turk, Ensign Andrew Waggoner. (60.)

7th Company—Capt. David McNair, Lieut. George Allen, Ensign Nimrod Maxwell. (77.)

Total strength of the regiment, 542 officers and enlisted men.

(5) Pogue's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., Robert Pogue; Majors, William Reed, David Hart; Adjutant, Benjamin Norris; Quartermaster, Benedict Bacon; Paymaster, George W. Botts; Surgeons, Ardemus D. Roberts, Thomas Doniphan, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Washington Kennedy, Lieut. Robert Matson, Ensign John Darnell. (68.)

2d Company—Capt. Joseph C. Belt, Lieut. George W. Botts, Ensign Dorsey K. Stockton. (79.)

3d Company—Capt. Simon R. Baker, Lieut. Humphrey Brooke, Ensign Edward S. Lee. (53.)

4th Company—Capt. William Brown, Lieut. David Rees, Ensign Samuel Hinkson. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. John Dowden, Lieut. Benjamin Norris, Ensign Enoch Hatton. (97.)

6th Company—Capt. John McKee, Lieut. Jasper Morris, Ensign David Bryant. (80.)

7th Company—Capt. Thompson Ward, Lieut. George Bronaugh, Ensign Benedict Bacon. (64.)

8th Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John McRoberts, Ensign Daniel McIntyre. (72.)

Total strength of the regiment, 607 officers and enlisted men.

(6) Second Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col., William Jennings; Majors, John Faulkner, Joseph Eve; Adjutant, Samuel Lapsley; Surgeons, William Craig, David Nelson; Paymasters, Jonathan Dy-sart, Henry Beatty, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Daniel Garrard, Lieut. Daniel Cockerell, Ensign William Cunningham. (105.)

2d Company—Capt. Henry James, Lieut. James Kennedy, Ensign David Farr. (82.)

3d Company—Capt. Tunstall Quarles, Lieut. Llewellyn Hickman, Ensign Robert J. Foster. (50.)

4th Company—Capt. William Spratt, Lieut. Jonathan Dysart, Ensign James Forsyth. (82.)

5th Company—Capt. David McNeils, Lieut. Jarvis Jackson, Ensign Nathaniel D. Moore. (74.)

6th Company—Capt. Wm. M. Morrison, Lieut. Alexander Barnett, Ensign Benjamin Schooler. (65.)

7th Company—Capt. James Anderson, Lieut. Samuel Lapsley, Ensign Isaac Myers. (86.)

8th Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Henry Beatty. (77.)

Total strength of the regiment, 634 officers and enlisted men.

(7) Sixth Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut.-Col. Philip Barbour; Majors, William R. McGary, Reuben Harrison; Adjutant, Robert Latham; Quartermaster, David Stephens; Paymaster, John J. Reynolds; Judge Advocates, Samuel Tevis, Joseph B. Bigger; Surgeons, James W. Tunstall, Thomas N. Gist, and five sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Sugg, Lieut. James Irvin, Ensign David Stephens. (72.)

2d Company—Capt. William Latham, Lieut. Wright Taylor, Ensign Robert Latham. (71.)

3d Company—Capt. Presley Morehead, Lieut. John Hanold, Ensign Cline Davis. (66.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Stokes, Lieut. James Craig, Ensign Joseph Robertson. (75.)

5th Company—Capt. James Love, Lieut. Arthur Gove, Ensign Will Harding. (80.)

6th Company—Capt. Benj. H. Reeves, Lieut. Wm. C. Davis, Ensign John C. Reynolds. (98.)

7th Company—Capt. Robert Barnett,

Lieut. Samuel Tevis, Ensign Joseph Barnett. (75.)

8th Company—Capt. Phillip Latham, Lieuts. Wm. Harding, James Craig, Ensign Clement Daviess. (82.)

9th Company—Capt. James Cook, Lieut. David Scott, Ensign Samuel Withrow. (72.)

Total strength of the regiment, 706 officers and enlisted men.

(8) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

Organized March 29, 1813. Field and staff: Lieutenant-Colonel William Dudley, Majors James Shelby, James Dejarnatt, Adjutant Paul Allen Prewitt, Quartermaster William Ellis, Paymaster Charles Carr, Surgeons Samuel C. Cloud, William Letcher and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Wood. (63.)

2d Company—Capt. Armstrong Kier, Lieut. Benjamin Bethurum, Ensign Stephen Brown. (111.)

3d Company—Capt. James Dyametto, Lieut. Christopher Irvine, Ensign Joel Ham. (135.)

4th Company—Capt. John Yantis, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Ensign James Henderson. (123.)

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Morrison, Lieut. Micajah McClenny, Ensign John Smith. (181.)

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Ephraim Dooley, Ensign Nathan Dooley. (125.)

7th Company—Capt. Dudley Farris, Lieut. John Evans, Ensign Alexander Barnett. (130.)

8th Company—Capt. Ambrose Arthur, Lieut. Joseph Parsons, Ensign James Ballinger. (116.)

9th Company—Capt. Joel Henry, Lieut. Isaac Howard, Ensign Benjamin Howard. (77.)

10th Company—Capt. Thomas Lewis, Lieut. George S. Herndon, Ensign William Sallee. (131.)

11th Company—Capt. John C. Morrison,

Lieut. Joseph R. Underwood, Ensign Hubbard B. Smith. (93).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,297 officers and enlisted men.

(9) Porter's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 10, 1814. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Andrew Porter, Majors Stephen Threasher, Joseph Kennedy, Adjutant James Newton, Quartermaster John Gayle, Paymaster George W. Chilton, Surgeons George W. Timberlake, Joel C. Frazer, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Logan, Lieut. Henry Wood, Ensign John Hunter. (101).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Henley, Ensign Benjamin Gilbreath. (62).

3d Company—Capt. David Goodin, Lieut. Elijah Adkins, Ensign Isaac Powell. (98).

4th Company—Capt. George Bishop, Lieut. Benedict Bacon, Ensign Thomas Jones. (93).

5th Company—Capt. James Conn, Lieut. Wm. Brice, Ensign Gabriel Miles. (100).

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Gregg, Lieut. Arthur Watson, Ensign Samuel Forman. (96).

7th Company—Capt. Memorial Forrest, Lieut. Noah Halbert, Ensign John Mann. (101).

8th Company—Capt. Samuel Gooden, Lieut. George Fleming, Ensign Andrew Richart. (90).

9th Company—Capt. Henry Ellis, Lieut. Thomas Goffert. (82).

10th Company—Capt. James Ellis, Lieut. John Frier, Ensign William Martin. (72).

11th Company—Capt. Edward Whaley, Lieut. John Darnall, Ensign John Talbott. (78).

Total strength of the regiment, 990 officers and enlisted men.

(10) Francisco's Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized February 8, 1815. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Francisco, Majors John Bean, James Grant, Adjutant Thomas Stevenson, Quartermaster Will Atwood, Paymaster Joseph Kinhead, Surgeons Pat-

rick Major, Avery Gwynn, and nine sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Joseph Straughan, Lieut. Moses Tipton, Ensign William Kavanaugh. (78.)

2d Company—Capt. Andrew Combs, Lieut. Edward Cornelius, Ensign John Massie. (85).

3d Company—Capt. Stephen Ritchie, Lieut. David Anderson, Ensign Robert Burbridge. (96).

4th Company—Capt. Simon Galaspie, Lieut. Henry Ringo, Ensign William Gorham. (85).

5th Company—Capt. James Dudley, Lieut. Walter C. Carr, Ensign Thomas S. Feany. (84).

6th Company—Capt. Jonas V. Bush, Lieut. Thomas F. Morrow, Ensign Thomas F. Bush. (91).

7th Company—Capt. Robert Scobee, Lieut. Henry Browning, Ensign Robert Bush. (48).

8th Company—Capt. Lydall Bacon, Lieuts. Lewis B. Smith, Dennis Byrne. (95).

9th Company—Capt. William Caldwell, Lieut. John Hicks, Ensign Thomas E. West. (82).

10th Company—Capt. Abram S. Drake, Lieut. George Flanagan, Ensign Hankerson Bywater. (73).

Total strength of the regiment, 834 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Companies.

(1) Capt. Dudley Williams' company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieut. David Moore, Ensign Reuben Linn. (56).

(2) Capt. William Davis' company, Kentucky militia, organized October 14, 1812. Lieuts. Samuel Sayres, John Cave, John Newton, Ensign Samuel Rankins. (107).

(11) First Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel Caldwell, Majors Joseph Winlock, Thomas Bell, Adjutant Zeba Howard, Quartermaster Samuel Worthington, Paymaster George Berry, Surgeons Thomas Pollard, Levi

Jones, Jacob Wilker, Judge Advocate Philip Thompson, and two sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieut. Charles Campbell, Ensign Jere S. Cravens (63).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Alsbury, Lieut. Wm. Crabtree, Ensign Josiah Anderson.

3d Company—Capt. John Hamilton, Lieut. James McMillan, Ensign John Boswell. (26).

4th Company—Capt. Moses Shelby, Lieut. Edward L. Head, Ensign Edward Robeson. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Gordon, Lieut. Warner W. Drew, Ensign George McLean. (74).

6th Company—Capts. Thomas Bell, Horatio D. Watkins, Lieut. Hampton Jones, Ensign Robert Smith. (30).

7th Company—Capt. Michal Wolf, Lieut. Matthew Adams, Ensign Alexander Ashby. (57).

8th Company—Capt. Hugh Brown, Lieut. Josiah Short, Ensign John Wolf. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 455 officers and enlisted men.

(12) Second Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel John Thomas, Majors Thomas Speed, John Callaway, Adjutants Benjamin Helm, Wm. Akin, Quartermasters Cyrus Talbert, Stephen Chenault, Surgeons Henry Young, David Brown, and 3 enlisted men.

1st Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. James McMurray, Ensign John McKitsick. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Edward R. Gaither, Lieut. Paul I. Booker, Ensign William Slack. (53).

3d Company—Capt. John Hornbeck, Lieut. Rodolphus Bailey, Ensign Harmon Great-house. (43).

4th Company—Capt. Thomas Speed, Lieut. Thomas Hubbard, Ensign Alexander McCown. (83).

5th Company—Capt. Charles Hardesty,

Lieut. Wm. McMeekin, Ensign Elias Kincheloe. (63.)

6th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Benjamin Helm, Ensign Joseph Monnie. (47).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Keller, Lieut. Joseph Funk, Ensign James Taylor. (95).

Total strength of the regiment, 430 officers and enlisted men.

(13) South's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Samuel South, Majors Jeremiah Briscoe, Edward Baxter, Adjutant John S. Smith, Quartermaster Robert Cunningham, Paymaster Joseph Barrett, Judge Advocate Frederick Yeager, Surgeons John Fry, James Reed, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Rowland Burk, Lieut. Abraham Wood, Ensign Richard Mason. (31).

2d Company—Capt. George Murrell, Lieut. Abraham Miller, Ensign Michael Davidson (99).

3d Company—Capt. Peter Watts, Lieut. James Harlan, Ensign Benjamin H. Perkins. (78).

4th Company—Capts. James Ray, Samuel McCown, Lieut. George McAfee, Ensign Samuel McAfee. (39).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Kennedy, Lieut. Moses O. Bledsoe, Ensign John Mer-shon. (70).

6th Company—Capt. Thomas Wornall, Lieut. Robert Cunningham, Ensign Cornelius Skinner. (68).

7th Company—Capt. James White, Lieut. Amos Richardson, Ensign Robert McCreary. (28).

8th Company—Capt. Daniel Elliott, Lieut. Joseph McKay, Ensign Joseph W. Snoddy. (53).

9th Company—Capt. Robt. A. Sturgess, Lieut. James Jones, Ensign John Speed Smith. (68).

Total strength of the regiment, 546 officers and men.

(14) Allen's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and

staff: Lieut. Colonel James Allen, Majors James McElroy, Jechonias Singleton, Adjutant James McClelland, Quartermaster James Bristow, Inspector James Lowry, Judge Advocate Robert P. Letcher, Surgeons Charles C. Frazer, Jeremiah A. Matthias, Aide James W. Barrett, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Samuel Caldwell, Ensign John Archer. (44).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieut. E. D. George, Ensign Joseph Thomas. (44).

3d Company—Capt. William Crouch, Lieut. Andrew Muldraugh, Ensign Joseph Tucker. (39).

4th Company—Capt. Jechonias Singleton, Lieut. Cornelius Edwards, Ensign Joseph F. Taylor. (69).

5th Company—Capt. Josias Buskirk, Lieut. Zachariah Terrill, Ensign Robert Tyler. (35).

6th Company—Capt. Robt. Hambleton, Lieut. Meator Hall, Ensign Micheal Hanbeck. (34).

7th Company—Capt. David Allen, Lieut. George Spears. (67).

8th Company—Capt. Joseph Allen, Lieut. John Sterrett, Ensign Thomas Peckly. (56).

9th Company—Capt. James Williams, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign James Dunn. (61).

Total strength of the regiment, 407 officers and enlisted men.

(15) Ewing's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Young Ewing, Majors Solomon P. Sharp, Alexander Adair, Adjutant Joel Shaw, Quartermasters C. M. Covington, Wm. Whitsett, Judge Advocate James Blain, Surgeon John C. Ray, and three sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Samuel H. Curd, Lieut. Wm. Stewart, Ensign Wilson Whittitt. (63.)

2d Company—Capt. John Butler, Lieut. Robt. Trabue, Ensign James Leber. (67).

3d Company—Capt. Fidelio C. Sharp, Lieut. Samuel A. Bowen, Ensign James Denman. (28).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Ewing, Lieut. Seth Hargrave, Ensign Nathaniel Ewing. (40).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Lieut. John Bryan, Ensign Henry Y. Burgess. (32).

6th Company—Capt. James Forbes, Lieut. Charles Haney, Ensign Wm. Thompson. (69).

Total strength of the regiment, 406 officers and enlisted men.

(16) Johnson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry.

This regiment was first mustered in on May 20, 1813, and was reorganized and enlarged on August 15, 1813, in preparation for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Richard M. Johnson, Lieut. Colonel James Johnson, Majors Deval Payne, David Thompson, James Suggett, Adjutant Jeremiah Kirtley, Quartermaster Benjamin S. Chambers, Paymaster James Johnson, Judge Advocate Samuel Theobalds, Surgeons Robert M. Ewing, John C. Richardson, Wilson Coburn, Jeremiah A. Matthews, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capts. Allen A. Hamilton and Elijah Craig, Lieuts. Jos. Bell, John Holliday, Thomas Easterday, Benj. Craig, Ensign Robert Berry. (117).

2d Company—Capt. James Coleman, Lieuts. John McMillan, Samuel Logan, Wm. Clarke, Ensign Carter Anderson. (118).

3d Company—Capt. Wm. M. Rice, Lieuts. Morgan Bryan, Joseph Thomas, Matthew Milsey, Ensign Elisha Scott. (118).

4th Company—Capt. Jacob Elliston, Lieuts. John B. White, William McGinnis, Leonard Seays, Ensign Edward Harris. (82).

5th Company—Capt. Samuel R. Combs, Lieuts. H. P. Thornton, James H. Hill, James M. Cogswell. (133).

6th Company—Capt. James Davidson, Lieuts. John Lapsley, Hugh W. McKee, Wier Tilford, Ensign Robert G. Foster. (145).

7th Company—Capt. Richard Matson, Lieuts. Robert Scroggins, Wm. McHatton, Ralph Jacoby, Ensign John Brice. (112).

8th Company—Capt. Robert B. McAfee, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, David Lillard, William Sharp, Ensign David Adams. (163).

9th Company—Capt. Jacob Stucker, Lieuts. Thomas Story, William Massie, Andrew Johnson, Ensign Turner Branham. (113).

10th Company—Capt. Robert Berry, Lieut. Henley Roberts, Ensign James Slott. (66).

11th Company—Capts. Benjamin Branham, John W. Reading, Lieut. Wm. Griffith, Ensign Wm. Mosby. (67).

12th Company—Capt. William Church, Lieut. John Hughey, Ensign James Sterman. (48).

Total strength of the regiment, 1,384 officers and enlisted men.

(17) Trotter's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 20, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel George Trotter, Majors Richard M. Gano, Thomas Bodley, Adjutant Wm. Montgomery, Quartermasters Nathan O. Dedman, Fielding Bradford, Paymaster Ambrose Dudley, Surgeons John Young, Archimides Smith, John McDowell, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. David Todd, Lieut. George Y. Ross, Ensign John M. Heran. (61).

2d Company—Capt. Gustavus W. Brown, Lieut. Bartholomew Kindred, Ensign Smith Bradshaw. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Christopher, Lieut. Solomen Dunnegan, Ensign Thomas W. Sellers. (82).

4th Company—Capt. Mason Singleton, Lieut. Benj. Williams, Ensign Thomas Haydon. (52).

5th Company—Capt. Matthew Flournoy, Lieut. John Wyatt, Ensign Thomas C. Flournoy. (56).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph Redding, Lieut. Charles W. Hall, Ensign Christopher C. Acuff. (114).

7th Company—Capt. S. W. Megowan, Lieut. James Megowan, Ensign James McConnell. (45).

Total strength of the regiment, 437 officers and enlisted men.

(18) Davenport's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 25, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Richard Davenport, Majors John Falkner, Benjamin H. Perkins, Adjutant Samuel I. McDowell, Quartermaster John Glover, Paymaster Michael G. Zonce, Surgeons Robert McConnell, Joseph Berry, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Jesse Coffee, Lieut. Thomas Kennedy, Ensign Robert T. Lewis. (44).

2d Company—Capt. John Falkner, Lieut. Stephenson Richardson, Ensign Isaac Rentfrow. (80).

3d Company—Capt. Michael Davidson, Lieut. John Bright, Ensign Samuel Engleman. (63).

4th Company—Capt. Abram Miller, Lieut. Alexander Givens, Ensign Joseph H. Woolfolk. (63).

5th Company—Capt. Archibald Bilbo, Lieuts. Silas Harlan, Thomas P. Moore, Ensign Elijah Harlan. (98).

Total strength of the regiment, 358, officers and enlisted men.

(19) Donaldson's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 26, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Donaldson, Majors William Farrow and James Mason, Adjutant John R. Porter, Quartermasters James Daniel and William V. Morris, Paymaster Wiley R. Brasfield, Surgeon Robert P. Taliaferro, and four sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Richard Menefee, Lieut. Daniel P. Moseley, Ensign Harrison Connor. (55).

2d Company—Capt. Isaac Cunningham, Lieut. John Bean, Ensign Henry Smith. (69).

3d Company—Capt. George Matthews, Lieut. John Taylor, Ensign George Taylor. (87).

4th Company—Capt. James Simpson,

Lieut. Edmund Callaway, Ensign Pleasant Bush. (61).

5th Company—Capt. James Mason, Lieut. John Crawford, Ensign Amos Richardson. (48).

6th Company—Capt. George W. Botts, Lieut. Dorsey K. Stockton, Ensign Thomas Patton. (54).

Total strength of the regiment, 386 officers and enlisted men.

(20) Taul's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 30, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Micah Taul, Majors Samuel Wilson, Thomas Laughlin, Adjutant Wilson Bowman, Quartermaster William Scott, Paymaster Jonathan Smith, Surgeons Henry E. Green, Henry E. Innes, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Micah Taul, Lieut. Wm. Stephens, Ensign Bartholomew Hayden. (74).

2d Company—Capt. Samuel Wilson, Lieut. James Gholson, Ensign Samuel Stockton. (60).

3d Company—Capt. William Wood, Lieut. Arthur Frogg, Ensign Edward Beck. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Samuel Tate, Lieut. Robert Gilmore, Ensign Jonathan Smith. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Thomas Laughlin, Lieuts. George W. Craig, Nathaniel D. Moore, Ensign Joseph Early. (66).

Total strength of the regiment, 330 officers and enlisted men.

(21) Poage's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813 for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Poage, Majors Aaron Stratton, Jeremiah Martin, Adjutant John E. McDowell, Quartermaster Samuel L. Crawford, Paymaster John Hockaday, Surgeons Andrew Doniphan, Thomas Nelson, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Lieut. Ariss Throckmorton, Ensign William Reed. (36).

2d Company—Capt. Jeremiah Martin, Lieuts. Benj. Norris, Stephen Bayliss, Ensign Thomas Anderson. (128).

3d Company—Capt. Moses Demitt, Lieut.

Thomas Hord, Ensign Joseph Thorn. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Francis A. Gaines, Lieut. Thos. T. G. Waring, Ensign Thomas Page, Sr. (54).

5th Company—Capt. Aaron Stratton, Lieuts. Richard Soward, George W. Davis. (67).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(22) Mountjoy's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Mountjoy, Majors Conrad Overdewple, Zachariah Eastin, Adjutant Daniel Bourne, Paymaster John M. Garrard, Quartermaster Wm. Dickinson, Daniel Ayers, Surgeons John Conn, Innis Woodward.

1st Company—Capt. James Armstrong, Lieut. Enos Woodward, Ensign Jesse Pigman. (65).

2d Company—Capt. John H. Morris, Lieut. Coleman Ayres, Ensign Martin Hoagland. (37).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Childers, Lieut. John Mountjoy, Ensign William Little. (67).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. Hutchison, Jr., Lieut. John Current, Ensign William Thornton. (78).

5th Company—Capt. Squire Grant, Lieut. Wm. Dickerson, Ensign Lowden Carl. (41).

6th Company—Capt. Thos. Ravenscraft, Lieut. Samuel Hinkson, David Wilson, Ensign Samuel Snodgrass. (58).

Total strength of the regiment, 357 officers and enlisted men.

(23) Renick's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel Henry Renick, Majors Joseph Hornback, Robert Garrett, Adjutant Joseph M. Hoys, Quartermaster Sherrard Atkerson, Paymaster Martin H. Wickliffe, Surgeons William Gray, Joseph McGriffin, and a Quartermaster-Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. Samuel Robertson,

Lieut. Thomas Head, Ensign Thomas Hungegate. (69).

2d Company—Capt. John Hornback, Lieut. Daniel Brown, Ensign Robert Lewis Pryor. (56).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. W. Atkinson, Lieut. Joseph M. Hays, Ensign Elijah Stapp. (49).

4th Company—Capt. Thos. S. T. Moss, Lieut. Joshua Brents, Ensign Jesse Faris. (72).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. R. McGary, Lieut. Israel Davis, Ensign Henry Ashby. (108).

Total strength of the regiment, 364 officers and enlisted men.

(24) Callaway's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel John Callaway, Majors John Arnold, Philip White, Adjutant Joshua Norvell, Quartermaster and Paymaster Benjamin Bridges, Surgeons Robert D. Dawson, James M. Baxley, Gabriel Field, and one sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. James Hite, Lieut. Isaac Clark, Ensign Richard Mills. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Robinson Graham, Lieut. John Hays, Ensign John R. Noland. (29).

3d Company—Capt. Philip Shively, Lieut. William Shively, Ensign Wm. C. McKenney. (50).

4th Company—Capt. Edward George, Lieut. Benj. Coons. (65.)

5th Company—Capt. Samuel Kelly, Lieut. John Shaw, Ensign Benjamin Bridges. (77).

6th Company—Capt. Eleazer Heddin, Lieut. William Hall, Ensign Andrew Young. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 288 officers and enlisted men.

(25) Simrall's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel James Simrall, Majors Thomas Johnston, Benjamin Logan, Adjutant Wm. E. Young, Quartermaster George Gay, Paymaster Fielding Winlock, Surgeons

Robert Thurston, John Moore, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. John Hall, Lieuts. Isaac Watkins, John Myles, Jr., Ensign Alexander Ferguson. (76).

2d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore, Lieut. Richard Patterson, Ensign Thomas M. Emerson. (72).

3d Company—Capt. Presley C. Smith, Lieut. Martin Harding, Ensign John Hardin. (47).

4th Company—Capt. James S. Whittaker, Lieuts. Jos. W. Knight, James L. Holmes, Ensign John Whittaker. (71).

5th Company—Capt. Richard Bennett, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensign Jesse Kenne-day. (43).

6th Company—Capt. Jos. Simrall, Lieuts. William Adams, John Hall, Cornet Samuel Dupuy.

Total strength of the regiment, 452 officers and enlisted men.

(26) Barbour's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff. Lieut. Colonel Philip Barbour, Majors James Gorin, John Barnett, Adjutant Horatio D. Gwatkin, Quartermaster James T. Barbour, Paymaster Thomas B. Lee, Surgeons Thomas Pollard, Thomas Booth, and two sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. William Ewing, Ensign Daniel Hoy. (25).

2d Company—Ensign Young Ewing. (13).

3d Company—Capt. Robert E. Yates, Lieut. Robert Scobee, Ensign Isaac Thomas. (34).

4th Company—Capt. Philip Barbour, Lieut. Daniel Willson, Ensign Nevill Lindsay. (28).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. Whitsitt, Lieuts. Robt. P. B. Caldwell, Wm. S. Lofland, Ensign James McDonald. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Joseph McCloskey, Lieuts. John Wooten, John Huston, Ensign John Robinson. (61).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. R. Payne, Lieuts. Richard D. Neale, James Maxey, Ensign Hiram Roundtree. (77).

8th Company—Lieut. Andrew Walker. (17).

9th Company—Capt. John Gorin, Lieut. Charles Harvey, Ensign Richard Waggoner. (73).

10th Company—Capt. James Tyler, Lieuts. Philip Thompson, Benjamin Newton, Ensign Thomas Moseley. (55).

Total strength of the regiment, 475 officers and enlisted men.

(27) Dudley's Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized September 20, 1814. Field and staff: Major Peter Dudley, Adjutant Elijah C. Berry, Quartermaster Robert Crouch, Paymaster James I. Pendleton, Surgeon John Roberts, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Micajah McClung, Lieut. Wm. W. Wilkerson, Ensign Aquila Young. (55).

2d Company—Capt. James Sympson, Lieut. John Bruner, Ensign Robert Clark. (53).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas P. Moore, Lieuts. John R. Cardwell, John Sharp, Ensign Richard Power. (47).

4th Company—Capt. John Miller, Lieut. Nicholas Miller, Ensign John Vertrees. (29).

5th Company—Capt. Martin H. Wickliffe, Lieut. Hector McClean, Ensign Alexander Roberts. (28).

6th Company—Capt. Isaac Watkins, Lieuts. Josiah Jackson, Michael Collier, Ensign Benjamin Whittaker. (77).

7th Company—Capt. Jos. B. Lancaster, Lieut. Fleming Robertson, Ensign William Myers. (44).

Total strength of the regiment, 344 officers and enlisted men.

(2) Renick's Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Militia.

Organized September 18, 1812. Commanded by Major Henry Renick.

1st Company—Capt. William Black, Lieut. Josiah Collins, Ensign Richard Benton. (37).

2d Company—Capt. William Smith, Lieut. Samuel Lewis, Ensign Chas. C. Carson. (35).

3rd Company—Capt. Thomas Dollarhide,

Lieut. John Cowan, Ensign Jesse Evans. (54).

Total strength of the battalion, 127 officers and enlisted men.

(3) Battalion of Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia.

Organized June 24, 1813, and attached to Col. Wm. Russell's regiment of U. S. Regulars. Field and staff: Majors Walter Wilson, Robert Evans, Jas. Cox, John Thomas, Adjutant Wm. Harding, Jr., Quartermaster Joseph Allen, Aide-de-camp John Bartholomew, and one Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Kincheloe, Lieut. David H. Moorman, Ensign Isaac DeHaven. (42).

2d Company—Capt. Benjamin Shacklett, Lieut. Edward Rawlins, Ensign Joseph Mannin. (42).

3d Company—Capt. John Callaway, Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).

Total strength of the battalion, 129 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Companies.

(3) Capt. John Callaway's Company, Kentucky Mounted Militia, organized September 18, 1812. Lieut. George Roberts, Ensign Isaac Forbes. (45).

(4) Capt. George Baltzell's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, organized September 22, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Lieut. Samuel Arnold, Ensign James Clark. (37).

(28) First Regiment, Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Organized August 27, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel James Simrall, Majors James McDowell, Joseph Simrall, Adjutant George Grey, Quartermaster James Hite, Paymaster James Bradshaw, Surgeons Benjamin Smith, Melancthon Pettitt, and 6 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George Trotter, Lieuts. John M. Fisher, James G. Trotter. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Johnston, Lieuts. Wm. Adams, John Hall. (68).

3d Company—Capt. Warner Elmore, Lieuts. Wm. Hobson, Thos. C. Pile. (44).

4th Company—Capt. Wm. E. Young,

Lieuts. Isaac Newland, Wm. G. Boyd. (54).
5th Company—Capt. Robt. Smith, Lieuts.
John Payne, James Chiles. (38).

Total strength of the regiment, 294 officers and enlisted men.

(29) Williams' Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Organized August 31, 1813, for the Thames campaign. Field and staff: Colonel William Williams, Majors Jeremlah Strode, Lewis Kincheloe, Adjutant Archibald Woods, Quartermasters James Jones, Will R. Ashby, Paymaster Matthew Clarke, Surgeons Stephen Taylor, John Bennett, and 3 Sergeants.

1st Company—Capt. Benjamin Bayles, Lieuts. Winslow Parker, James A. Paxton. (75).

2d Company—Capt. Sylvanus Massie, Lieut. Andrew Briscoe, Ensign Joseph Black. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Lewis Kincheloe, Lieut. Chas. F. Wing, Ensign John Dobyus. (38.)

4th Company—Capt. Thomas McJilton, Lieut. Robert Baker, Ensign Pleasant Parker. (32).

5th Company—Capt. Johnston Dysart, Lieut. Chas. C. Carson, Ensign Joseph Henderson. (47.)

6th Company—Capt. John C. McWilliams, Lieut. John W. Elliott, Ensign Richard Gentry. (54).

7th Company—Capt. Richard C. Holder, Lieut. Archibald Woods, Ensign William Harris. (50).

8th Company—Capt. John Hayden, Lieuts. Wm. Furnish, Jonathan Hedger, Ensign David Ralston. (39).

9th Company—Capt. Wm. Berryman, Lieut. Willis J. Williams, Ensign Henry Collins. (51).

10th Company—Capt. Henry R. Lewis, Lieut. Robert McClure, Ensign Greenleaf, Norvell. (19).

Total strength of the regiment, 423 officers and enlisted men.

(1) Battalion of Kentucky Light Dragoons.

Organized October 16, 1811, for the Tippecanoe campaign. Field and staff: Major

Samuel Wells, Adjutant. James Hunter, Aide-de-camp George Croghan.

1st Company—Capt. Peter Funk, Lieut. Lewis Hite, Cornet Samuel Kelly. (30).

2d Company—Capt. Frank Geiger, Lieut. Presley Ross, Cornet William Edwards. (63).

Total strength of the battalion, 96 officers and enlisted men.

Independent Company.

(5) Captain John Payne's company of Kentucky Light Dragoons, organized August 7, 1813, for the Thames campaign, and attached to Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment, but not properly a part of it. Lieuts. James W. Coburn, John T. Parker, James Ellis. (53).

(30) First Rifle Regiment, Kentucky Militia.

Organized August 15, 1812. Field and staff: Colonel John Allen, Majors Martin D. Hardin, George Madison, Adjutant Richard Bledsoe, Quartermaster Peter G. Voorheis, Paymaster Peter Dudley, Surgeons Thomas C. Davis, Benjamin Logan, Chaplain Thomas Mitchell, and six sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. William Ellis, Lieut. Richard Matson, Ensign Francis Chinn. (84).

2d Company—Capt. Wm. Kerley, Lieut. Harrison Munday, Ensign Davis Hardine. (86).

3d Company—Capt. John Simpson, Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, Ensign George Cardwell. (69).

4th Company—Capt. Bland W. Ballard, Lieut. John Williamson, Ensign John W. Nash. (86).

5th Company—Capt. Maurice Langmore, Lieut. Abraham Keller, Ensign Joseph Morin. (82).

6th Company—Capt. Virgil McCracken, Lieut. Thomas Brooks, Ensign Henry Stone. (76).

7th Company—Capt. John Edmiston, Lieut. Richard Bledsoe, Ensign Paul Allen Prewitt. (81).

8th Company—Capt. Paschal Hickman, Lieut. Peter Dudley, Ensign Peter G. Voorheis. (86).

Total strength of the regiment, 585 officers and enlisted men.

(31) Third Regiment, Kentucky Riflemen.

Organized September 1, 1812. Commanded by Colonel Richard M. Johnson. Balance of field and staff not given, would consist of about 12 officers, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Farrow, Lieut. Jesse Daniel, Ensign John Crawford. (73).

2d Company—Capt. George Means, Lieut. John Boyd, Ensign Hugh Hanna. (31).

3d Company—Capt. Joseph Clark, Lieut. Edmund Callaway, Ensign Samuel R. Combs. (43).

4th Company—Capt. George Stockton, Lieuts. Benjamin Mosby, Henry Clay. (81).

5th Company—Capt. James Johnson, Lieuts. Joseph Boyd, James Suggett, Ensign Elijah Stapp. (72).

6th Company—Capt. Charles Ward, Lieuts. Walker Reed, Wm. Holston, Ensign James Dougherty. (52).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Ellerston, Lieut. Wm. Robinson, Ensigns Wm. Boyd, Wm. W. Penny. (70).

8th Company—Ensign John Hunt. (14).

Total strength of the regiment, 448 officers and enlisted men.

(32) Third Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized September 1, 1812. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Miller, Majors Benjamin Shacklett, David Hardin, Adjutant Wm. Hardin, Quartermaster James McCarty, Paymaster Samuel McClarty, Surgeons Daniel B. Potter, Joseph Winlock, and 3 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Fredk. W. S. Grayson, Lieut. Robert Alexander, Ensign Thomas I. Wilson. (87).

2d Company—Capt. James Hall, Lieut. Wm. Marsh, Ensign Thos. Evans. (68).

4th Company—Capt. Solomon Brandenburg, Lieut. John Shehi, Ensign John Fulkerson. (84).

5th Company—Capt. Wm. Berryman, Lieut. John M. Robinson, Ensign King L. Williams. (90).

6th Company—Capt. Liberty Green, Lieut.

Samuel Durham. Ensign Simeon Cowherd. (72).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Walker, Lieut. Samuel McCarty, Ensign Robt. G. Yates. (69).

8th Company—Capt. Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Ensign Fielding Gatewood. (82).

9th Company—Capts. Wm. Berryman, Alexander Stuart, Lieut. John Grider, Ensigns King L. Williams, Edmund Hall. (65).

Total strength of the regiment, 714 officers and enlisted men.

(33) Boswell's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized March 6, 1813. Commanded by Lieut. Colonel William E. Boswell; rest of field and staff (about 12) not named.

1st Company—Capt. Wm. Seabee, Lieut. Streshley Allen, Ensign Nathaniel Vice. (96).

2d Company—Capt. John D. Thomas, Lieut. George Pickett, Ensign Matthew Woods. (78).

3d Company—Capt. Thomas Metcalfe, Lieut. John Baker, Ensign Robt. C. Hall. (105).

4th Company—Capt. Manson Seamonds, Lieut. Wm. McClanahan, Ensign James Ardery. (99).

5th Company—Capt. Isaac Gray, Lieut. John Leech, Ensign Hugh Clark. (79).

6th Company—Capt. Peter Dudley, Lieuts. George Faltzell, Samuel Arnold, Ensign George W. Gayle. (117).

7th Company—Capt. John Baker, Lieut. Benjamin Bean, Ensign John Waller. (103).

8th Company—Capt. John Walker, Lieut. Wm. Johns, Ensign James Young. (105).

Total strength of the regiment, 794 officers and enlisted men.

(34) Slaughter's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 10, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Slaughter, Majors Lanty Armstrong, Wm. Wakefield, Lieuts. Samuel Macoun, Wm. Rhodes and Rizer Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster John

Thompson, Surgeons Horatio Gaither, George C. Berry, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. George McAfee, Lieut. Wm. Bohon, Ensign John M. Jordan. (101).

2d Company—Capt. John Evans, Lieut. John Cuppenbeffer, Ensign Robert Gilmore. (88).

3d Company—Capt. Leonard P. Higden, Lieut. David Huston, Ensign John Young. (86).

4th Company—Capt. Jonathan Owsley, Lieut. Loftis Cook, Ensign Stephen Lyons. (88).

5th Company—Capt. John Farmer, Lieut. Willoughby Ashby, Ensign John Figg. (73.)

6th Company—Capt. Adam Vickery, Lieut. John Garner, Ensign John Barrow. (87).

7th Company—Capt. Wm. Wood, Lieut. Peter Oatman, Ensign Thomas Brown. (91).

8th Company—Capt. Wm. Wade, Lieut. John Riffe, Ensign Matthew Coffee. (86.)

9th Company—Capt. Edward Berry, Lieut. David Rodman, Ensign Thomas McIntire. (86).

10th Company—Capt. Wm. Phillips, Lieut. Godhart Smack, Ensign John Ludwick. (87).

Total strength of the regiment, 789 officers and enlisted men.

(35) Gray's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 10, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels Presley Gray, John Davis, Majors James Johnson, Wm. Walker, Zeba Holt, Adjutant S. C. Stephens, Quartermaster Zachariah Terrill, Paymaster George P. Miller, Surgeons Allen A. Hamilton, Henry Winslow, Samuel Stewart, and 5 Sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Robert Thruston, Lieut. Henry Gresham, Ensign John D. Gott. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Thomas Joyes, Lieut. Andrew Porttorf, Ensign Samuel Erickson. (75).

3d Company—Capt. William Walker,

Lieut. John Smith, Ensign John Webb. (68).

4th Company—Capt. Joseph Funk, Lieut. Thomas Todd, Ensign Martin Adams. (77).

5th Company—Capt. Zeba Holt, Lieut. John Montgomery, Ensign Adam Mowny. (78).

6th Company—Capt. Wm. Ganaway, Lieut. Julius C. Jackson, Ensign John Field. (65).

7th Company—Capt. Jacob Peacock, Lieut. Benjamin Henson, Ensign John Kelly. (70).

8th Company—Capt. Zach Terrell, Lieut. David Adams, Ensign James Perry. (78).

9th Company—Capt. Aaron Hart, Lieut. Moses Hart, Ensign Nathan Tucker. (45).

10th Company—Capt. James Ford, Lieut. Joel Honeybrough, Ensign John I. Roberts. (72).

Total strength of the regiment, 721 officers and enlisted men.

(36) Mitchusson's Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Organized November 20, 1814, for the New Orleans campaign. Field and staff: Lieut. Colonels William Mitchusson, Samuel Parker, Majors Reuben Harrison, Thompson Crenshaw, Adjutant Josiah Ramsey, Quartermaster Christopher G. Honts, Paymaster Wm. Prince, Surgeons John C. Pentecost, Stephen C. Dorris, and three sergeants, etc.

1st Company—Capt. Thos. Griffin, Lieut. Boswell Pulliam, Ensign Allen Hays. (77).

2d Company—Capt. Robert Smith, Lieut. Morton A. Rucker, Ensign Asa Turner. (57).

3d Company—Capt. Thos. Sterrett, Lieut. John Austin, Ensign Henry Hines. (76).

4th Company—Capt. Sam'l F. Malone, Lieut. Elias Button, Ensign Dennis Cochran. (64).

5th Company—Capt. John C. Dodd, Lieut. Wm. Harrall, Ensign Bert Moore. (84.)

6th Company—Capt. Edward Wirburn, Lieut. John M. Cabiness, Ensign James Baring. (62).

7th Company—Capt. Robt. Paxton, Lieut. Daniel Zibb, Ensign William Rhea. (80).

8th Company—Capt. James Robinson, Lieut. Luke Nicholas, Ensign George Negley. (71).

9th Company—Capt. Alney McLean, Lieuts. Ephraim M. Brank, Wm. Alexander, Ensign Isaac Davis. (79.)

10th Company—Capt. Robt. Patterson, Lieut. John Henry, Ensign James Porter. (79).

Total strength of the regiment, 746 officers and enlisted men.

(Total in the New Orleans campaign, 2,256).

Independent Companies.

(6) Capt. John Duvall's Company of Kentucky Detached Militia; organized March 4, 1813. Lieut. William Brown, Ensigns Richard Tyner, Daniel Johnson. (100).

(7) Lieut. John Boswell's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 12, 1814. (39.)

(8) Ensign William Clark's Company Kentucky Detached Militia; organized February 18, 1814. (27).

(1) Kentucky Battalion, Mounted Spies.

Organized September 18, 1812. Field and staff: Major Toussaint Dubois, Adjutant David Owens, and one Sergeant.

1st Company—Capt. William Smeathers. (22).

2d Company—Capt. William Polk. (20).

3d Company—Capt. Christopher Miller. (15).

4th Company—Capt. Cornelius Washburn. (23).

Total strength, officers and enlisted men, 83.

Independent Companies of Spies.

(1) Capt. Leslie Comb's company of "Green Clay" spies; organized April 17, 1813. (13).

(2) Capt. Leslie Comb's Company of spies, attached to Col. Wm. Dudley's Regiment; organized June 2, 1813. (6).

(3) Capt. Roland Burk's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (21).

(4) Capt. John E. London's Company of spies; organized September 30, 1813. (33).

RECAPITULATION.

4 Regiments United States Regulars.	3,098
General Officers Kentucky Militia....	17
10 Regiments and 2 companies, infantry militia	7,809
17 Regiments, 2 battalions, 2 companies mounted militia	8,101
2 Regiments, 1 battalion, 1 company, Kentucky Light Dragoons (militia)	866
2 Rifle Regiments, Kentucky militia.	1,033
5 Regiments, 3 companies, Kentucky detached militia	3,930
1 Battalion, 4 companies, Kentucky spies, or militia scouts	156

Total Kentucky militia 21,912

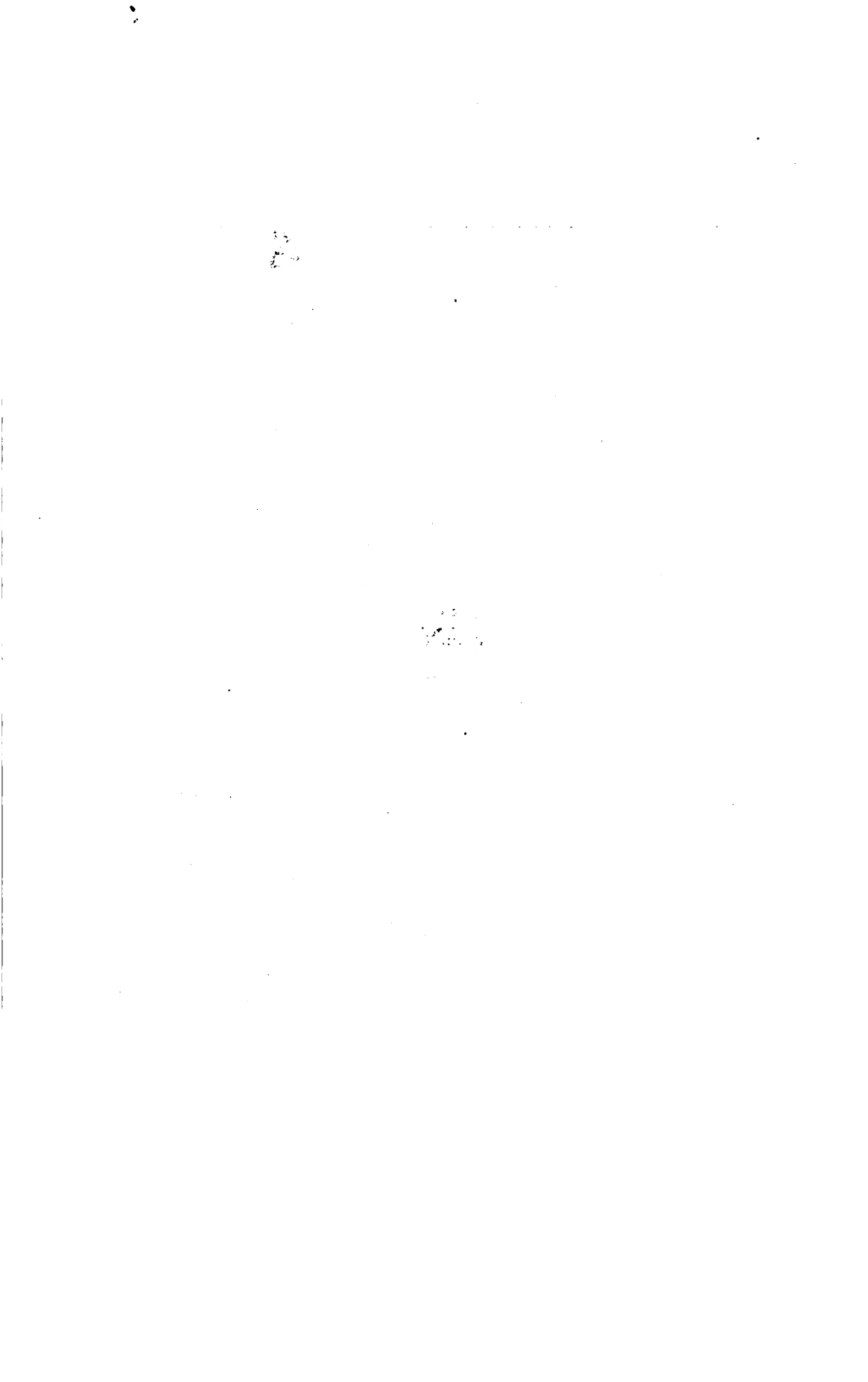
Grand total, 4 regiments, Kentucky regulars, 36 regiments, 4 battalions, 12 companies, Kentucky militia... 25,010

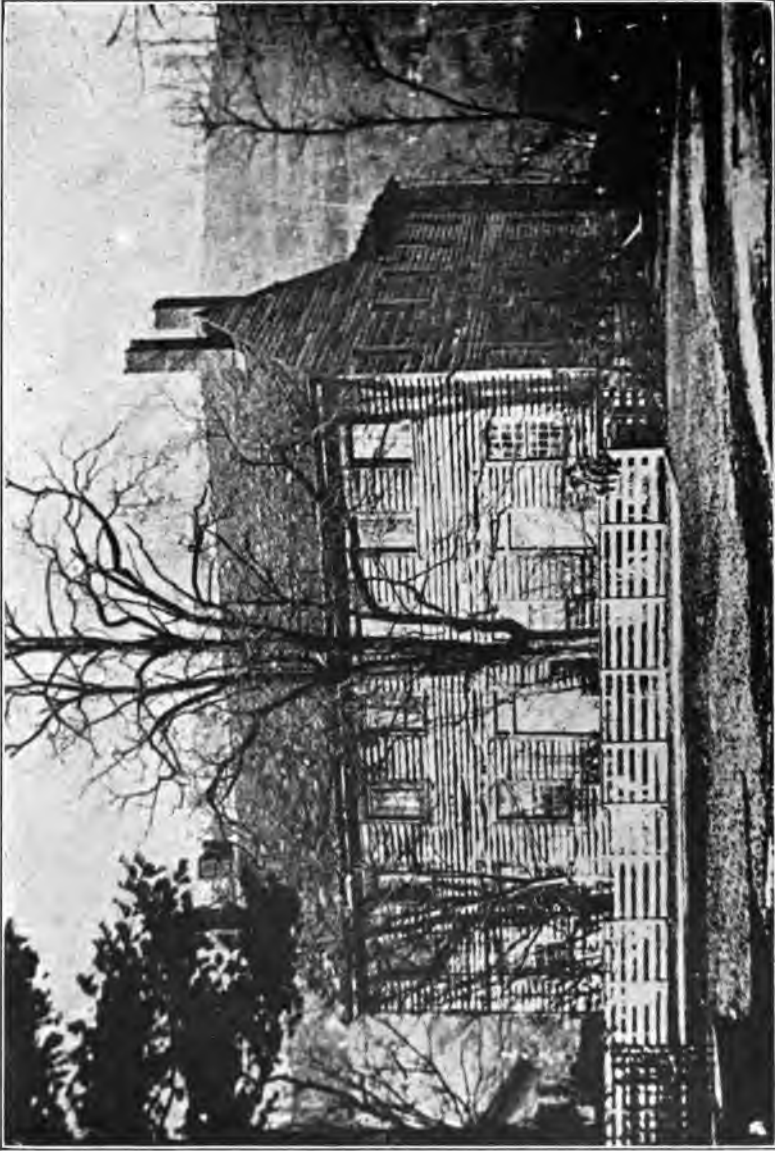
WAPPING STREET
FRANKFORT, KY.

BY

MISS SALLY JACKSON





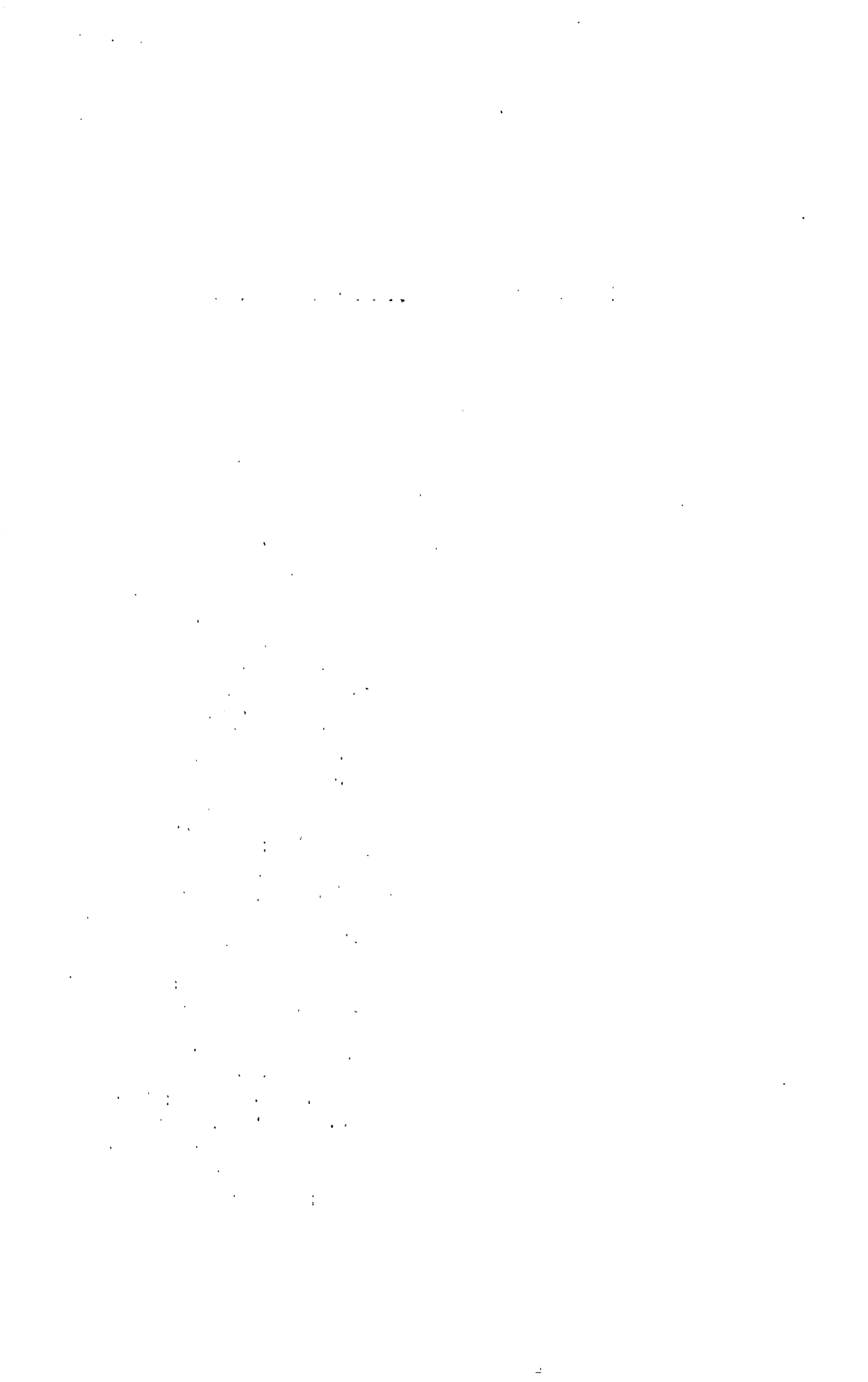


THE OLDEST HOUSE IN FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

In this house was held the second session of the Kentucky Legislature, in 1793—the first being held in Lexington, in 1792. In it was preached the first sermon in Frankfort. This house was the headquarters of Aaron Burr when in Frankfort, and in the rear end room, shown in the picture, were planned the details of his conspiracy.

THE HOUSE OF MRS. LOVE, NOW KNOWN AS THE LOVE HOUSE.
(Removed in 1870)

"Whose house was the Mecca, in that early day,
Of the wise and distinguished that journeyed this way."





WAPPING STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

By Miss Sally Jackson.

CHAPTER 1.

This street begins at the river and running parallel with it intersects Wilkinson and Washington, and terminates at the bridge, St. Clair street. It was named by an Englishman (a Mr. Instone) "Wapping" for the street on which he lived in London, England.

Mr. Instone came to this town at its founding. General Wilkinson's plat of the town, made in 1786, and still preserved in the county clerk's office here, has the above described street on it marked "Wapping." Mr. Instone must have had a considerable fortune, for we find his name published among the earliest owners of steamboats on this river, plying between here and New Orleans, and early in this century* he built for himself and family a handsome residence on the site of the one now owned by the Misses Burnley.

The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Instone were daughters. Anna Maria married Dr. James Crockett, of this county, a prominent physician, and nephew of

Governor Letcher; Judith, the other daughter, married a Mr. Botts, of Flemingsburg, Ky.

The first house on the north side of the street, on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson, was built in 1835 by the Hon. John Brown, the first United States Senator from this State, for his son Orlando. It is an elegant old style house, in a fine state of preservation at this date.

Col. Orlando Brown's talents and fitness for high positions were recognized in the high positions he occupied. He was in President Taylor's Cabinet as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as a journalist (notably as editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth), he was considered by many as the peer of George D. Prentice. Col. Brown was twice married. His first wife was his cousin, Mary, a daughter of Dr. Preston Brown. Their three children were Euphemia, Mason and Orlando, Jr. The two first died unmarried. Orlando, Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal army in the late war, married in 1866, Miss Bettie Hord, daughter of Judge Lysander Hord.

Col. Orlando Brown married a

*Article was written in 1898.—Ed.



second time in 1852, Mrs. Cordelia Brodhead, (nee Price) widow of Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., of this city.

On the northeast corner of Wapping and Wilkinson was a house built by Judge Thomas Todd, for his sister, a widow from Virginia, Mrs. Mildred Tunstall. The street was then ungraded, and when this was done some years afterward it left the house on a considerable elevation. A Mr. Dryden purchased the place at the death of Mrs. Tunstall, improved the lot, leveling it to its present grade. Mr. Dryden was an architect and builder, an officer in the Presbyterian Church, and brother of Mrs. Matilda Reading.

The next owner was the Hon. James Harlan. Mr. Harlan came here from Lincoln County, to be Secretary of State under Governor Robert P. Letcher in 1840. He married Miss Davenport of Mercer County. They had eight children, five sons, John M., and Jas. Harlan, Jr., Richard, William and Clay, the last named was an intellectual prodigy who died young—about nineteen years old. John M., now in 1897 Justice on the Supreme Bench of the United States, married Miss Mallie Shanklin of Evansville, Indiana. James is also a distinguished jurist, Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court for many years. The three daughters of Hon. James Harlan, Sr., Mrs. Elizabeth Hatchitt, widow of the late Dr. Hatchitt, a physician and ex-postmaster of this city, a woman of fine sense and beautiful taste, now residing

with her only living child, Clay Hatchitt a farmer in Scott County, Ky. Miss Laura Harlan married the Hon. Francis Cleveland, State Senator. Sally married Porter Hiter, a farmer of Woodford County, Kentucky. Only two of that large family are living at this date, *Justice Harlan and Mrs. Hatchitt. Parents and children rest in "the village on the hill." The house was torn away to make room for the elegant one erected on the site by Captain Harry I. Todd, 1871-72. A biographical mention of this family will be found in Mrs. Woodson's chapter on Washington Street.

Judge William Lindsay, U. S. Senator from Kentucky purchased the place from Captain Todd, and resides there. (Judge Lindsay since deceased.)

The adjoining place east of the Lindsays' was built about 1820 by Louis Sanders, who resided there some years, and sold it to Mrs. Hannah Price (nee Upshaw). Mr. Lucas Brodhead, Sr., purchased it from her, and enlarged it to its present proportions. He married a daughter of Mrs. Price (Cordelia). This brilliant and fascinating lady held the admiration of the city from childhood until her death in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Brodhead had six children. The eldest, "Blandina Elmendorf" married in August 1858, Mr. John Bailor Temple, a lawyer from Russellville, Ky., afterward first cashier of the Farmers Bank of this

*Since the above was written Judge John M. Harlan has died, October, 1911.

city. Annette Magdalene married Daniel Swigert of this city. They now reside near Lexington, Kentucky. Cordelia* married Lieut. Robert Phythian, afterward Commodore in the United States Navy. Lucas, their only living son (Richard having died in youth), married Miss Sallie Breck. Bonnie married Lieut. Jack Todd, of the U. S. Army. She died at Fort Russell in 1869.

After the death of Mr. Brodhead his widow married Col. Orlando Brown, Sr., and removed to his home on the corner of Wilkinson and Wapping (before mentioned) selling her former home to Dr. Hugh Rodman, a prominent physician of this city. He greatly improved the house and grounds. He and his wife were among the most notable people of society here. They entertained charmingly, and devoted much of their time to good works. Their children are Dr. William Rodman, of this city; Dr. John Rodman, of Abilene, Texas; Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Nannie Duvall, Mrs. Lieut. Wright (nee Pattie Rodman), U. S. Army. After the death of Dr. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Rodman disposed of the place, and Gen. Fayette Hewitt became the purchaser. He and his brother, Virgil Hewitt who married Miss Judith Drane, as his second wife, reside there.

The adjoining lot on the corner of Wapping and Washington was the property of Clement Bell, Esq.,

*(Both are now dead.)

a pioneer settler, whose name is upon the list of lot owners in the city of Frankfort in 1797. (Collins History.) He built the first house on this lot, a two story frame building, and this remained up to the year 1835, when Mr. Thomas Triplett bought it and built the present residence which Governor Letcher afterward purchased, and he and his beautiful and charming wife dispensed there for many years the most generous hospitality. Mrs. Letcher survived the Governor many years, and after her death it was purchased by Judge William Lindsay, and modernized. He resided there some years, when he exchanged houses with Captain Harry Innes Todd. Captain Todd lived here until his death when it again changed hands, Mr. James Saffell, then postmaster, becoming its owner. After a few years he sold it to its present owner, Judge W. H. Holt. Opposite it is the elegant and historic home of Mr. James Madison Todd. This home has been so often described and photographed that no further description of it is necessary. Mrs. Todd, its owner, as we all know, was regarded as one of the most beautiful, intelligent and useful Christian women in the city of Frankfort, indeed of the State. Descended from the historic Lees, the daring McAfees, who first surveyed this city, the Rennicks and McAmies and witty Steeles, she seems to have inherited the best traits of all, and is a woman of whom Frankfort should ever be proud. She and her sainted sister, Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson

ernment building originated in the office of Col. T. B. Ford, Clerk of the Federal Court at that time. It was suggested by Mr. Will Murray, and seconded by Mr. Aleck G. Brawner and Mr. Ford. The latter at once opened a correspondence with our Representative in Congress, Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, giving necessary data to draft a bill asking for an appropriation. The bill for some reason failed to pass. Col. Ford then, January 21, 1881, wrote and circulated a petition that was signed by the leading citizens, printed and sent to Washington and distributed among the members of Congress; Senator James B. Beck, then our senior Senator, introduced the bill in the Senate, and it was passed through both houses. The erection of this handsome building was begun in 1882 and completed in 1887.

The remaining 300 feet of this square includes the handsome grounds and elegant home built by Mr. Philip Swigert for a residence, now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hendrick (now deceased). For history of this interesting family see Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson's "Annals of Washington Street."

On the opposite corner of Wapping and Washington streets, is the home now owned by Mr. John Lindsey. His grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Weissiger a pioneer lady of distinguished family, and of splendid executive ability was the third owner of the place, Mr. John Lindsey's mother inheriting it from her. (See history of this family in Mrs.

Mary Willis Woodson's *Annals of Washington Street*.)

In the recollection of the writer the next lot to the Lindseys' was owned and used by Lucas Brodhead, Sr., as a garden. About 1854 Major Thomas Davis Carneal purchased it from Mr. Brodhead's heirs, and had built the residence now on it. Major Carneal had been in our State Senate for several terms, and was so charmed by the elegance of the society in our then gay Capital that he was induced to locate here. He with his great wealth and lavish hospitality, was a great addition to the social life of the city. Soon after he moved into the above residence, his son Louis Carneal and his charming wife and lovely family came to live with him, and remained there until after Major Carneal's death in 1860.

The Military Board organized soon after the beginning of the Civil war occupied it a few months. Mr. John B. Temple, Col. Geo. T. Wood and the late Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Sr., were the officers of the Board. On the removal of the Board to Broadway, the place was purchased by Mr. Philip Swigert and presented to his brother-in-law and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Watson. Mr. Watson married Miss Sallie Rhodes of Richmond, Kentucky. Their children were Will, Dudley, Howe, John, Pauline, Addie and Lizzie. Mr. Howe Watson who succeeded his father as cashier of the Deposit Bank, and held the position until his death in 1897, married Miss Lottie Smith, of Boston, who with four children survive him. John Watson was accidentally

killed in attempting to leave a train near this city. Pauline married Dr. Christy, a Presbyterian minister. Addie married Mr. Knox Brown, son of the late Judge Mason Brown, a planter in Owen County. Lizzie married the Rev. William McEwen, pastor at this date of the third Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Howe Watson bought out the other heirs and his widow and children reside there.

Across the alley from the Watson home is the site of the first house built on this ground by Mr. Instone. It had in early times, it is said, been a very handsome house but was very dilapidated when bought and removed by Mr. John B. Bibb to make room for the house he afterward had built. Mr. Bibb came to Frankfort from Russellville, Logan County, in 1855, having previously represented his county several times in the Legislature, and his district in the State Senate. He married in middle life the lady to whom he had been deeply attached in their youth, a widow, Mrs. Sallie Horsley. She was a daughter of General Samuel Hopkins of Revolutionary fame. One of her contemporaries said of her. "She was never handsome, but so cultured in mind, so brilliant and charming in conversation and manners as to enthral and keep in her train a host of admirers, and she counted her offers by the hundred."

Like Major Carneal and a host of others, Mr. and Mrs. Bibb were attracted to this city, by the reputed charms of its people. In 1857 they built the home in which they both died, she in April 1869; he

survived her until April 1884, dying at the extreme age of 94 years and six months. When Mrs. Bibb died in 1869, Mrs. Francis Burnley and her two daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, went to live with him. Mrs. Burnley's daughter, Mrs. Robert Crittenden, having married and removed from the city, and her only son, the gifted and gallant Capt. George Bibb Burnley, having died of a wound received in the battle of Murfreesboro. The writer of these annals must be pardoned, if in writing the history of this admired and beloved lady, she adds to the facts, a tribute to her many virtues.

Mrs. Francis Burnley (see history of the Bibb family, by Miss Lucy Burnley, Colonial Daughters' Archives) was born in Russellville, Ky., and was married in this city at the home of her father, Judge George M. Bibb, on the 28th day of March, 1827, to Mr. Albert T. Burnley, of Hanover County, Virginia. She died in February, 1891.

Of Mrs. Burnley it truly may be said, "if any had cause to boast of ancestry she had more." she was a granddaughter of General Charles S. Scott, a distinguished Major-General in the army of the American Revolution, and Governor of Kentucky in 1808, and her father the Hon. George M. Bibb, married Governor Scott's daughter. Judge Bibb was twice U. S. Senator from Kentucky, first Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, which he held until he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Tyler, was

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

Mrs. Burnley was a leader of society in Washington and Louisville, as well as of this city, and her friends here knew her as a noted housekeeper. And yet with all these honors and gifts, the least ostentatious person I ever knew. Her contemporaries who survive her tell me that from her youth to her death she was the same loyal, gentle friend, and devoted Christian. Mrs. Burnley's daughters, Misses Pattie and Lucy, now own the home and reside there.

The vacant lot adjoining is now owned by Mr. Sam D. Johnson. The next house was built and occupied by Mr. Richard Long. It had several tenants, and was then bought and improved by Mr. Daniel Swigert,* who married Annette Brodhead.* Their children were Mary, who married Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., Robert Alexander and Annette. Mr. Swigert sold it to Mrs. Murphy* about 1874, who now owns and resides there.

The spacious three story frame building on the corner of Wapping and Wilkinson streets was built by Andrew Holmes, and purchased from him on its completion, by General James Wilkinson, to be used as a tavern. It was the second temporary State House of Kentucky, and was the scene of many notable events already recited in history and verse. It is known as the "Love House," and pictures of it are preserved in Collins' History, Vol. 2, and in the "Illustrated

Centennial Poem," 1886, by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, entitled "A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort." (See picture with this article.)

As the "Love House" has become so famous, I will, as a faithful historian, record somewhat of the remarkable women who from time to time resided there.

Mr. James Love purchased the place from General James Wilkinson, and in the usual fashion of pioneer days, kept tavern there. Mr. Love was from Virginia, his wife from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After Major Love's death his widow continued to reside there, their only child, a son, having removed to Louisville. She invited three friends—gentle women—to live with her.

"MRS. LOVE."

"There now rises at this famous
name
Such a beautiful picture of grace
in a dame—
Whose house was the Mecca in
that early day,
Of the wise and distinguished that
journeyed this way."—(Centennial Poem.)

In addition to her beauty and grace, she is said to have been a skilful violinist, and the sweet strains of the music often drew around her a crowd of dancing children. But the crowning grace of her character, was her noble efforts in behalf of religion. Mrs. Love assisted Mrs. John Brown,

*Dead.

the grandmother of Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Baily, in founding the first Sunday School in the city, in her own drawing room, where the first sermon in the town was preached; but like Juliet's tomb at Verona, now a mule trough, this same drawing room was afterward used by a traveling showman for the exhibition of a baby elephant. This is a tradition of Col. A. H. Rennick.

Of Mrs. Love's three friends I will give the pen portrait of them, given me by Mrs. Mary Willis Woodson, deceased. They lived at the "Love House." Mrs. Eppes was a widow, who came to Frankfort to live with her brother Major John Mays. She was an eccentric person, who had a great fancy for cats, and like Professor Agassiz, believed they had souls. Mrs. Featherstone was a highly accomplished lady, and a sister to Miss Priscilla Talbot, a woman of talent, who was said in that respect to be superior to their distinguished brother, the Hon. Isham Talbot, United States Senator from Kentucky in 1815, and a resident of this town. Miss Priscilla was a musician, and owned and played well on the piano, a rare instrument in the west in her day. The latter lady outlived the other three, occupying the home devised to her by Mrs. Love (during her life). She died at an advanced age in 1870.

Mr. James Dudley purchased the home from Mr. Love (Mrs. Love's son), had it taken down, and erected the present handsome house, purchased from his widow by Mrs. Mary Steele. Her daugh-

ter and son-in-law Judge and Mrs. Bullitt, reside with her now in 1898. (All of these people dead now).

Dr. Holmes, deceased, then postmaster, bought the vacant lot next to Mrs. Steele, and built a handsome house on it; his lot extended to the river, and terminates Wapping Street on the south side.

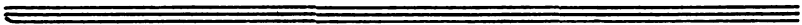
* * * * *

1911.—Since writing this history in 1898, Wapping Street has been extended to the river, the house of Dr. Holmes has been purchased from his widow by Dr. John South, enlarged and otherwise beautified into a very handsome residence. Dr. South married Christine Bradley, only daughter of the present Senator from Kentucky, and Mrs. Bradley. Opposite Dr. South's on the north side of the street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Orlando Brown, Mr. Eugene Hoge has built a lovely modern residence. Mr. Hoge married Miss Mary Threshley Morris, daughter of Mr. Richard Morris, a noted farmer of Franklin County.

Mr. Frank Chinn erected the first house on the lot just below and terraced to the river, a site of picturesque beauty, and improved by the beautiful residence, now occupied by Mr. Chinn and his two daughters, Misses Lizzie and Virginia Chinn. He has two married daughters; Anna Bell, married Maurice H. Thatcher, Governor of the Canal Zone and Mrs. Sam Mason, who lives on a farm in Franklin County. Her husband Mr. Sam Mason is one of the wealthy cattle exporters of the Blue Grass region.



DEPARTMENT OF
CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS



DEPARTMENT OF CLIPPINGS AND PARAGRAPHS.

ART TREASURES

PAINTED BY MISS MARGIE DUDLEY,
OF FRANKFORT, KY.

(Miss Dudley is a great niece of Mathew Jouett, the famous portrait painter—also a great-great niece of President Zachary Taylor.—Ed.)

Among the rarest and most beautiful additions made recently to the Historical collection in the Hall of Fame are two pieces painted by Miss Margie Dudley, a tall Tankard, and a large plaque "a la Hollande."

These pieces have been the envy of artists wherever they have been displayed, and the general comment has been, "inimitable art, no one competes with a Jouett." It is well known that Miss Dudley is the great niece of the great American artist Jouett; and from childhood she has shown the talent for artistic work in her line that Matthew H. Jouett did in his portraits. They are incomparable.

As a flower and fruit painter Miss Dudley is without a rival. The tankard is one of the most exquisite and valuable pieces of her work in fruit and flower. The plaque is equally beautiful as to color and technique and brings to mind the antique china of Holland. The Society is to be congratulated

upon the possession of such art treasures in its collection.

Miss Margie Dudley has won enviable distinction as an artist, and as such it is interesting to know who she is. She is of one of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. She is the daughter of that beloved, gifted and ever lamented member of the State Historical Society, Mrs. Mary Jouett Dudley. She was a niece of Matthew H. Jouett, the artist, and also a great great niece of Hancock Taylor, who surveyed the land on which Frankfort is located. It was she who unveiled the cornerstone erected on Ann street, when it was presented to the city in the presence of the largest audience ever gathered in the Capital.

Mrs. Dudley, through the Talbots, was descended from the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, Isham Talbot, a great lawyer in pioneer days, built his office in the city of Frankfort, as near the spot on which the cornerstone is located as possible, to keep, it is told, the marker from being disturbed that Hancock Taylor caused to be placed there when he surveyed the land.

The Talbots, the Taylors and the Jouetts form a trio of famous names few families possess. Miss

Dudley is descended through the Dudleys, from the Earl of Warwick, a notable warrior of England. With the blood of such genius, it is not strange that she too should attain distinction in her line of art.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

This has been a summer of unusual excitement and confusion in the political world. It is the year for nominating candidates for President of the United States, both by the Democrats and the Republicans. They call themselves by new names now, Progressives and Reactionaries, but the American of average intelligence understands the old names of the two dominant political parties best, as Democrats and Republicans. The Republican party nominated the present incumbent of the President's chair, W. H. Taft, for its candidate, and the Democrats after a long contest in the convention at Baltimore in June, between the four candidates, selected as their candidate that scholarly and famous author of "The History of the American People," and present Governor of New Jersey, a Christian gentleman above reproach, Woodrow Wilson. Just what the result will be we cannot confidently predict, but the Democrats appear to be very confident of Governor Wilson's election, basing this confidence on the popularity of their candidate, as well as on the fact that the Republicans have a "split" in their party, Colonel Roosevelt having formed a new

party called the "Progressives," of which he is the nominee for President.

As the Kentucky State Historical Society was founded in honor of Daniel Boone, we place here with pleasure the following clipping sent us from Philadelphia. It is well for Kentuckians to know the estimate placed upon this hero-warrior of the wilderness, whose courage and intelligence has brought world-wide renown to his name.

DANIEL BOONE IN KENTUCKY

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

April 30, 1769.

It was one hundred and forty-three years ago today, April 30, 1769, that Daniel Boone got his first glimpse of the fair region now known as Kentucky. On that day Boone, with James Robinson, a young Scotch-Irishman, stood on a mountain path and looked down upon the Watauga winding along through its enchanting valley, and he resolved that it should not be his last vision of the earthly paradise.

At the time of Boone's first sight of Kentucky from the summit of the Blue Ridge it was a vast hunting-ground upon which the savage tribes killed the elk and buffalo. No settlement existed within its borders. Its dark forests separated the tribes of the Cherokees, Creeks and Catawbias of the South from the hostile tribes of the North, who often encountered one another in deadly conflict. On this account the re-

gion had long been known among the aborigines as the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

The story of the man who gave this glorious region to the white man is one of the most interesting in the world. Justin Winsor, one of the greatest of our historians, speaks of the Father of Kentucky in words that are as true as they are beautiful:

"Boone's rugged but tender personality was hard to shroud. We see his tall and slender figure, too muscular to be gaunt. His eyes idealized his head. His experience had toughened his sinews, and made his senses alert. Any emergency brought him well-nigh to the normal perfection of a man. His kindness draws us to him. His audacity makes us as confident as himself. His fringed hunting shirt, belted so that its ample folds carried his food, may be ragged; his leggins may be tattered by the brush; his mocassins cut by the ledge; his knife clotted with the blood of the wolf; but the rich copse and the bounding elk share our scrutiny with his person, and we look to the magnolia, laurel and ash, to the foaming stream and the limestone cliffs as his background; and all that the man stands for in bravery and constancy is mated with the enchantment of nature."

No State in the Union has at the forefront of its history a nobler character than he who heads the story of the "Blue Grass State."

God never made a grander man than Daniel Boone, and in every public school in the land the story

of his life should be made a regular part of the children's study. It would be a moral tonic. It would redden the children's blood and help to make them brave, honorable and upright citizens.

DONATIONS RECEIVED ON BOONE DAY, JUNE 7.

The following donations were received: A small linen table cloth. The flax was raised at "Traveler's Rest," and spun and woven into cloth by Susanna Hart, wife of Governor Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky. It was presented by Mrs. Willis Field, Versailles, Ky., a great granddaughter of Gov. Shelby; and a Mexican silver-mounted saddle and bridle, captured during the Mexican War by Lieut. La Fayette Dunlap, and presented by his nephew, Dr. Fayette Dunlap, Danville, Ky.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOONE DAY.

(From State Journal.)

Great preparations are being made by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson for the celebration of "Boone Day," June 7, when the State Historical Society will hold its yearly meeting in commemoration of the date on which Daniel Boone first entered Kentucky. This is the fifteenth annual celebration to be held, and a program full of interesting features will be given in the Hall of Fame, and it is expected

that a large number of out-of-town visitors, as well as home people, will be present for this occasion.

Two particularly interesting features in connection with the program will be the unveiling of a picture of Henry T. Stanton, by the artist, Ferdinand G. Walker, of Louisville. This portrait has just been purchased by Mrs. Morton, and will be hung in Poets' Corner in the Hall of Fame. Mr. H. V. McChesney will preface the unveiling, with a short reading from an appreciation of Stanton's popular poem, "The Moneyless Man," followed by the reading of the poem.

Hundleigh's picture of the Shakertown Ferry and the Wilderness Road will also be on exhibition for the first time, and President Shearin, of Hamilton College, will give a talk on "The Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road," using the picture as an illustration of his subject.

Other features of the program will be a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg," by Mr. W. W. Stephenson, who will bring with him pictures of these homes; a recitation by Mrs. C. W. Bell, and an address, "Under the Elum Tree Whar Brackinridge Spoke," by Col. James Tandy Ellis. Colonel Ellis is particularly well fitted to speak on this subject, as this tree is in his home county, Carroll, and is held in sacred memory by its residents. Miss Luby Chinn, teacher of domestic science at Kentucky University, will be

another speaker, whose talk will be of interest, as she will tell of her visit to Cumberland Gap, "down where the rhododendron grows."

Especial attention will be paid to the musical part of the program this year, and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, has been appointed by Mrs. Morton to look after this feature. Mrs. Bailey will bring a number of her pupils from Shelbyville, whose selections will be interspersed between the talks. Miss Luey Chinn, of this city, will also assist with the music, and will play the prelude.

Governor James B. McCreary, as president ex-officio of the society, will preside.

INTERESTING PICTURES.

(From State Journal.)

The Kentucky State Historical Society has received from Mr. Hundleigh, the artist, his beautiful painting of "Shaker's Ferry," on the Kentucky River, which was on exhibition in Lexington recently, and received enthusiastic admiration from the crowds that visited the window to see it. The scene is quickly recognized by fishermen and campers at that point on the river, where the wilderness road leads to the ferry. The Ferryman's Cabin, embowered in prodigal foliage, is plainly seen, while the log ferryboat reposes at the landing. The river at this point is wide, and the artist's skill transforms it into a long mirror, reflecting sky above and bending trees and rocky cliff. The ascent on the opposite side to

Shakertown over the hill is marked by a ferryboat, hugging the bank of the wilderness road that continues up the hill.

It is a beautiful and suggestive picture of the primitive wagon-road of the pioneers—called the "Wilderness Road." It will be on exhibition in the Hall of Fame, Boone Day, June 7.

THE DOLLY MADISON BREAKFAST.

American womanhood typified by one of its noblest examples, received a brilliant tribute of appreciation by the four hundred representative women of the Democracy, who assembled recently in Washington, at a breakfast in honor of Dolly Madison. Graced with beauty, wit and wisdom, the occasion was an auspicious one, worthy in every way of her in whose memory it was held.

Early American history presents no more fascinating personality than that of Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President of the United States. Her charm is lasting. Though an abyss of a hundred years divides her day from ours, public interest in her is undiminished. Books and reminiscences about her continually issue from the press. The tact and good sense with which she filled the difficult role of a President's wife in the age when the social usages of Washington were still unsettled, when the customs of the White House had few precedents to regulate them, are a source of pride to all American women.

The city in which Dolly Madison was honored the other day, is

the capital of the most powerful nation on earth. In her time, it was the capital of a poor and a weak country, and this queen of American womanhood had to leave it because it was captured and plundered by an invading foe. Those were days which tried the souls of men and women. Dolly Madison was a heroine in an age when the nation needed heroism in order that it might survive. Her name has gone down to posterity, side by side with that of Martha Washington. The large assemblage of leading women of the country, who met to render just meed of praise to Dolly Madison, was a notable affirmance of the principles she represented, the womanly devotion, the public spirit, the patriotism, of which she was an example.—(Ex.)

Had we attended the Dolly Madison breakfast here described we should have taken two letters of this notable lady, preserved in our Historic Scrap Book. These letters would have enchained the fashionable assembly. Below are given extracts from her letters. In them Dolly speaks for herself, in the War of 1812. She is writing to her friend, General James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky. The letter is dated 13th March, 1814.

"The Hornet has just returned from France, and brings us nothing contradictory of the affectionate intentions of Napoleon. I know, however, by the intense study of Mr. Madison and his cabinet, that affairs are troublesome and difficult. You see the

English are still stubborn, but we anticipate their yielding before long."

In another letter she says: "We have no further insight into the state of things at this moment. Vessels are expected hourly, and the state of our relations in Europe will decide if an extra session will be called or necessary. Some very wicked and silly doings at home."

The while Dolly was helping her husband, she kept her wise eyes on the British; so she saved the archives of our nation.—(Ed. The Register).

MEETING

OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ON BOONE DAY, JUNE 7, 1912, IN
ITS ROOMS AT THE CAPITOL,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR STANTON

Unveiled in Rooms of Historical
Society by his Granddaughter.

Boone Day Ceremonies—Representative
Audience Enjoys Delightful
Program at the
New Capitol—Address by
Harry V. McChesney.

(From the Frankfort News-
Journal.)

Tributes to the memory of two great Kentuckians were paid yesterday by the Kentucky State Historical Society. On the anniversary of the day on which Daniel Boone first saw Kentucky, a handsome painting of the Kentucky poet, Major Henry T. Stanton,

was unveiled by his granddaughter, Miss Marguerite McLean, in the presence of a representative Kentucky audience gathered in the rooms of the society in the Capitol. An attractive program was carried out, after which Miss Sallie Jackson and Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, who are the real heads of the society, were the hostesses at a luncheon.

Boone day usually is marked by some special entertainment by the historical society, and this year it was decided to unveil the portrait of Stanton then. Handsome invitations had been sent out and by 11 o'clock, the time for the exercises to begin, the beautiful, curio-filled rooms were crowded with men and women from Central Kentucky who had gathered to join in the tribute to Major Stanton and Boone and enjoy the literary and musical program.

GOVERNOR PRESIDES.

Gov. McCreary, who was one of the founders of the society when he was Governor thirty-six years ago, presided at the meeting, being president of the society by virtue of his office. In calling the meeting to order he told something of the historical society and the great work that has been done for Kentucky by Mrs. Morton and Miss Jackson. He referred to his connection with the society so long ago and compared the rooms of the society now and then.

After a musical selection by Miss Lucy Chinn, of Frankfort, Harry V. McChesney was introduced. He paid a tribute to the laureate of Kentucky and then read

Major Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man." After this the portrait, on an easel covered with white draperies, was unveiled by Miss McLean. The portrait will hang in Poet's Corner in the rooms of the society and is a fine likeness.

Miss Boulware and Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, of Shelbyville, then rendered the sextette from Lucia by Donizetti, after which H. G. Shearin, president of Hamilton College, Lexington, read a paper on the "Memories and Melodies of the Wilderness Road." His talk was illustrated and was interesting as well as historical. Miss Aubyn Chinn told of "A Visit to Cumberland Gap, Where the Rhododendron Blooms," in a charming and fascinating way, picturing the mountains in their most beautiful season.

W. W. Stephenson, of Harrodsburg, who has taken an active part in the work of the Historical Society, read a paper on "Historic Homes of Harrodsburg." He told of some of the homes thereabout with historic associations. Col. James Tandy Ellis, Acting Adjutant General, read a poem, "Under the Ellum Tree Whar Brackinridge Spoke." This was a big hit with the audience and was loudly applauded.

MUSICAL PROGRAM.

The following was the musical program given during the exercises:

Vocal Duet, "O, Beauteous Night"—Offenbach — Misses Nellie Pace and Katherine Corinne Bailey, Shelbyville.

Song, "The Beautiful Land of Nod"—Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett, Frankfort.

Recitation, a Poem—Mrs. Charles W. Bell, Frankfort.

Piano Solo, "The Harp"—Anna Errickson Jungman, Shelbyville.

Vocal Solo, "O, Dry Those Tears" — Reigio — Miss Bailey, with Violin Obligato by Priscilla Williams.

Piano Duet, Melody in F—Rubenstein—Misses Elizabeth Giles Thomas and Mary Henry Thomas, Shelbyville.

Vocal Trio, "Twilight"—Abt—Mrs. Bailey, Miss Van Dyke and Miss Elizabeth Giles Thomas.

CHAMP CLARK'S REGRETS.

Mrs. Morton received the following letter from Champ Clark, speaker of the House:

"Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Frankfort, Kentucky. My Dear Mrs. Morton:

"I have your very kind invitation to attend the luncheon of the Kentucky State Historical Society on Friday, June 7, and would be delighted to attend but it is impossible. I cannot leave Washington while the House is in session so near the end of the session.

"I trust that it will prove a most enjoyable occasion, as I am certain it will, and much regret that I cannot enjoy it with you.

Your friend,
CHAMP CLARK."

RECEPTION HALL.

An informal reception was held following the program, during which a buffet luncheon was

served the strangers who attended the exercises, the members of the society and a number of invited guests. Miss Nina Hazelrigg, representing Saffel's branch store, served a delicious two course lunch, which comprised, chicken salad, beaten biscuit, pimento and ham sandwiches, country club sherbet, wafers, cheese balls, ice cream with strawberries, individual cakes frosted with pink roses and salted almonds.

Among the number of out-of-town visitors who enjoyed the program were Col. John A. Steele, of Midway, one of the original incorporators of the Society, Miss Martha Stephenson of Harrodsburg, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn of Louisville, Mrs. Henry T. Stanton and her daughters and grandchildren, Mrs. Gray McLean, Mrs. Boyd Robertson, of Louisville, Mrs. George Willis, of Shelbyville, Miss Marguerite McLean, Miss Martha Robertson, Miss Bettie Tom Vimont of Millersburg, Mrs. Jenny Kenney Lisle of Paris, Mrs. Hubert Shearin of Lexington, Mrs. W. J. Thomas and two children and Miss Alberta Dubourg of Shelbyville.

TO ATTEND BOONE DAY EXERCISES.

Added impressiveness will be lent the Boone Day exercises at the Historical rooms today by the presence of Mrs. Henry Stanton, wife of the Kentucky poet, Henry T. Stanton, whose portrait will be unveiled during the exercises following the reading of an appreciation of Stanton's poem, "The Moneyless Man," by Mr. H. V.

McChesney. Mrs. Stanton arrived yesterday from Louisville, and will be the guest of Mrs. D. B. Walcutt during her stay.

Mrs. Morton will place Stanton's portrait in Poet's Corner of the Hall of Fame.

MEXICAN RELIC FOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DR. FAYETTE DUNLAP SENDS SADDLE CAPTURED DURING THE WAR.

(From State Journal.)

Gov. McCreary has received a letter from Dr. Fayette Dunlap, of Danville, tendering to the Kentucky Historical Society a silver-mounted saddle and bridle, which were captured during the Mexican War by one of his ancestors whose name he bears. Dr. Dunlap's gift to the society will be accepted and the saddle and bridle will be shipped to Frankfort to be placed in the rooms of the society.

Dr. Dunlap inherited the saddle and bridle from Fayette Dunlap, his great-uncle, and said to the Governor that it was valuable not only historically, but intrinsically, but was too large to be kept in a private family collection, he decided the historical society ought to have it. The saddle is elaborately mounted with silver, with a silver-topped horn. It was brought back from the Mexican War by Mr. Dunlap.

The society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the saddle and

bridle used by La Fayette Dunlap who was First Lieutenant in Captain John Price's company of volunteers in the war with Mexico, now offered by his nephew, Doctor Fayette Dunlap, to the Kentucky State Historical Society be accepted, and the members of the society present their thanks to Doctor Dunlap for these valued and highly-appreciated relics."

SAGE ADVICE FROM AN ORIENTAL.

Recently a number of persons in the United States, chiefly women, have repudiated Christianity and have taken up with the cults of India, being carried away by the plausible words of visiting Swamis. A protest has recently been uttered by Rustom Rustomjee, the editor of the "Oriental Review," of Bombay, on a visit to this country. This Oriental editor is not a professed Christian and is not therefore prejudiced in favor of Christianity. He says he has investigated some of the societies organized in this country and found them shams, and that they are teaching the most pernicious doctrines. "I am shocked," said he, "to see educated, cultured American women running after so-called Swamis, one holding an umbrella over his head and another washing his clothes," and intimates that the moral character of the Swamis will not bear investigation. In an address recently given Mr. Rustomjee is reported as saying, "Gentlemen, I

have been a careful student of comparative religions for a number of years, and I have come to tell you that you have a religion which can be set side by side with any religion of the East. You have a goodly heritage. Stick to it. * * Let your anchor hold. * * I believe that Christianity supplies all your spiritual needs and wants." There is much else that he might have said, but what he did say is significant. He also praised the American and European missionaries for their work during the Indian famines.—(Ex.)

WORTHY AND FITTED

FOR THE PLACE AND A MAN ON
WHOM YOU CAN
RELY.

As the Board of Magistrates is an important position and one that should be filled by the very best men obtainable it is a pleasure to know the Hon. W. W. Stephenson, who announces in this issue, consented to make the race. Mr. Stephenson is too well known to need an extended notice, having been tried and never found wanting in any respect. He wishes the support of every man possible and promises to use his talents to the betterment of the county in every way possible. Watchful, honest, efficient, it is not possible to make a mistake in giving his claims due consideration. Mr. Stephenson has always been at the forefront of every uplift movement in our community and is doing, as he oft-

en does, much gratuitous work as Secretary of the Commercial Club.—(Ex.)

MAY REGISTER FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

JUST ISSUED FROM PRESS AND HAS MANY ARTICLES OF MUCH INTEREST.

(State Journal.)

The May number of the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society was issued yesterday. The number comprises eighty pages, all interesting matter that it is wise to preserve in the records of this Society. The contributors are Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Louisville; Hon. W. W. Stephenson, and Miss Martha Stephenson, of Harrodsburg; George Baber of Washington; A. C. Quisenberry of Hyattsville, Md.; Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Maysville, and Hon. L. F. Johnson, W. W. Longmoor, Prof. G. C. Downing and Mrs. Ella H. Ellwanger, of this city.

Probably the most interesting article, just at this time, is that by Mr. Baber, on Joseph Rogers Underwood, jurist, orator and statesman, of Kentucky. It is a review, at close range of the life of one of Kentucky's most distinguished men.

Other articles are on the Recollections of Jefferson Davis; Col. George Croghan the hero of Fort Stephenson, and History Twofold—Then and Now, by Mrs. Morton, the editor of the Register.

NOTES FROM THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(From State Journal.)

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Regent of the Kentucky State Historical Society, is daily receiving from every part of America and Europe, very interesting exchanges for its Register, the magazine of the Society.

This week comes to its library from Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, the elegant volume of 1911, entitled "Anuario Estadístico De La Republica Oriental Del Uruguay Con. Varios Datos De. 1909-1910-1911."

This volume contains splendid engravings of the royal Representatives—"La Ministres."

Another book of special interest to Americans is "The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York." The Year Books of this Pennsylvania Historical Society are always interesting and valuable—and have added much to the history collected on the closely crowded shelves of this library. But the importance of this special book cannot be overestimated. It gives the history of the Penn Memorial in London, with illustrations of every medal won by William Penn; his portraits, and that most rare document, William Penn's "Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America, together with certain Laws, agreed upon in England by the Governor and Divers Free Men of the aforesaid Province. To be further explained and confirmed there by the First

Provisional Council and General Assembly that shall be held if they see meet." Printed in the year 1862.

The William Penn Memorial in London was held in the Church of All Hallows Barking, in which he was baptized. It was dedicated on July 13, 1911, by the Pennsylvania Society, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other notable men of England, and was one of the grandest events of the times. The Penn descendents assisted in the dedication, lending additional distinction to this august event. There were at one time many descendents of this Penn family in Kentucky, and those who are left here will feel interested in this celebration of William Penn, which was in all respects one of the most notable ever held for a citizen.

The library of the Kentucky Historical Society, through purchase and exchange, has now become a storehouse of information, pertaining not alone to Kentucky, but the world, and will fill yet a high degree of usefulness to historians and scholars.

Its general utility is acknowledged by letters from all parts of the United States, asking information that has been sought elsewhere in vain. State reports in regard to soil, industries, and material of inestimable value to leaders in scientific and historical research. It is because of the articles in the Register on the subjects of general interest that it is sought, not only by leading universities, for instruction, but by writers in quest of biography, genealogy and folklore,

and names and writings of authors known and admired more than half a century ago, whose works and portraits are found in the rooms of the State Historical Society.

PLEASURE BOATS.

Lest someone in the future should rise and remark that the Kentucky River had never a boat on it, but a steamboat, we append the following from the News-Journal, outlining the pleasures of the river for outings in row-boats, canoes and gasoline launches for the summer of 1912.

The river was the chief social diversion in Frankfort last summer, and its delightful possibilities for pleasure were never more appreciated, and heroic stunts of swimming, canoeing and living on house boats were indulged in with the greatest enthusiasm. From the interest being manifested even at this early date, indications are that it will prove equally popular this summer.

It will be welcome news to the "water sports" that the Y. M. C. A. directors are planning to build a pier and boat chute on the river front of the Y. M. C. A. building, and this will be a big improvement over the old landing on the North Side, where no near approach to the bank is possible, and the jump from the boat to the bank more often than not ends in the river, especially for those who wear hobble skirts. The basement of the Y. M. C. A. building will be utilized this summer for storing canoes, and the boat chute will thus

prove the greatest convenience in drawing them into the store room.

Among the number who own boats and are looking forward to a gay time on the river this summer, are: Mr. Paul Sawyer, who has become so devoted to the river that he lives in his houseboat at High Bridge, and owns two launches and a number of canoes, besides; Mr. Henry Lindsey, whose stunning new launch, the "Cat's Ankle," is the swiftest craft ever on the Kentucky, and can make a record of twenty-five miles easily; Mr. John Cannon, who has overhauled his launch, "The Cricket," for the summer use; Mr. Combs Furr, who has treated his launch, "The Queen," to a similar overhauling; Messrs. Charles Dexter, Robert Hawkins, F. M. Spiller and J. A. Bell, of the United American Insurance Company, who have recently purchased a cruiser and have christened it the "Go-Devil," with which magic name they expect to make a record also, both in speed and pleasure; Mr. Charles Whitehead, the owner of the "Ellen T.;" Mr. Fred Johnson, who owns the "Saucy Sally;" Messrs. Isaac and Dabney Locke, owners of a racing launch; Messrs. C. M. Bridgeford, W. W. Longmoor, William Williams and Morgan Chinn, whose launch, "The Rescue," was remodeled last summer and is one of the best equipped on the river; Mr. Jack Martin, who owns the "Pomona;" Mr. Tom Moore, owner of the "Princess Alice;" Mr. Dick Lynch, owner of the "Helen S." the Capital Lumber

Company owners of the "Gertrude;" the Kenney Bros., owners of the "Charlie Kenney," and Messrs. Steele and D. V. Reading, who own a launch and several canoes. The Y. M. C. A. directors have bought the houseboat formerly owned by Messrs. Combs Furr, Coy Wells and Western Furr, and will have it towed to Camp Daniel Boone this summer to be used as a dining hall for the boys during the encampment.

Those belonging to the canoe brigade are the Misses Chinn, Miss Florrie Rodman, Miss Lucy Chinn, Mr. James Barrett, Mr. Albert Kaltenbrun, Edmund Power, Richard McClure.

DANES CHEER FOR NEW RULER.

CHRISTIAN X TAKES UP REINS
IN PLACE OF DECEASED
FATHER.

COPENHAGEN, May 15.—Before a tremendous crowd in front of the royal palace this afternoon, Christian X was proclaimed the new King of Denmark, succeeding his father, Frederick VIII, who died last night.

The reading of the proclamation was hailed with a loud cheer from the enormous crowd. Throughout the day the church bells of the city have been tolling. At the palace many telegrams of condolence from chiefs of state have arrived, including one from President Taft. The German Emperor is expected to attend the funeral ceremony.

STRICKEN ON STREET.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, May 15.—King Frederick VIII, of Denmark, died alone, unrecognized and unattended on a street of this city last night, of apoplexy.

The King, traveling incognito, arrived here Monday on his return from a long trip to the South where he had been convalescing from a serious attack of inflammation of the lungs. With the Queen and the royal suite, he took quarters at the Hamburger Hotel.

At 10 o'clock last night the King left the hotel, unaccompanied, for his usual stroll before retiring. He had gone only a short distance when he was overcome on the street by a sudden attack of apoplexy.

He fell unconscious to the pavement and died instantly, and not being recognized as a person of so great prominence his body was rushed to the nearest hospital in an automobile.

When members of the King's suite became alarmed over his failure to return to the hotel after a reasonable time, they called in the proprietor and a search was begun. The searchers found his Majesty dead at the hospital and brought his body back to the hotel with them.

PAYS COMPLIMENT TO
MRS. MORTON.

MAYSVILLE MAN WRITES OF
SOUVENIR OF THE KEN-
TUCKY CAPITAL.

(From State Journal.)

Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, of Mays-

ville, Ky., author of the "Quest of a Lost Race," etc., makes the following notice of the "Souvenir" of the Kentucky State Historical Society by Mrs. Morton, the Regent:

"For this Souvenir she is entitled to the sincere admiration and gratitude of all Kentuckians who have been fortunate enough to receive a copy of this beautiful memorial, which, go whither it may, is destined to give honor and distinction to our State.

"This Souvenir is a work that should have been done by some one long ago, but now it derives additional merit from having been the product of her gifted pen. It is creditable to her, to the city and the State, and will do much to extend the reputation of the architects and artists who have effected this superb revival of the renaissance in the new Capitol upon the soil of Kentucky and in the city of Frankfort."

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE
REGISTER.

(From State Journal.)

Yesterday's Louisville Courier-Journal gave the following complimentary notice of the May "Kentucky Register," edited by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, of this city:

"Just as the General Assembly, recently adjourned, has passed an act for the purchase of the Davis home in Todd County, it is fitting that the State Register should have as its first article for May Mrs. Hezekiah Sturges' Recollections

of Jefferson Davis. Salient among these are the writer's first acquaintance with Mr. Davis. This occurred when, as a girl, in the fifties, she was taken to Washington by her congressman father. Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War, promptly invited the little girl to accompany her father to the dinner already arranged for the evening. Following this the company adjourned to Carusi's Hall. This was the attraction for the evening as described in the advertisement: 'Ole Bull will perform some of his finest music and little Signorina Patti and Maurice Strakosch will diversify the evening's entertainment.'

"Mrs. Ella Hutchison Ellwanger's article, 'What's In a Name?' Is one of the most agreeably written contributions to this number. Mrs. Ellwanger has made some clever researches into this matter of names quaint and curious. The reader is introduced to a young lady, Miss Mississippi Alicia, a young man, Greek—God Hamilton; to a barber named Hackenbutcher, and to a dear, dead lady, of Prince Edward County — Henringham Hager Harrington Carrington Codington — Elizabeth Ware Watkins. Both amusing and historically interesting is Mrs. Ellwanger's collection of strange cognomens.

"Mrs. Morton's own contribution to the Register is an idealistic little philosophical essay, 'Then and Now.' Among the other entertaining contents are George Baber's sketch of Joseph Rogers Underwood, a sketch of Mero and

Holmes streets, Frankfort, and the usual pleasant department of clippings and paragraphs."

NOTICES OF MRS. MORTON'S POEM, "PICTURES IN SILVER."

(Frankfort News-Journal.)

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

Copies of "Pictures In Silver," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton have just been issued in Frankfort, and the admirers of Mrs. Morton's other charming and inspiring poems will welcome this latest work from her pen.

The delightful impression created by the first glimpse of this little brochure, with its artistic cover of silver and ivory white, with a silver star outside—representing the guiding spirit of the story—is increased a hundred fold by the unusual power and charm of the story, which is that of a young girl, whose married happiness is pictured, and then afterward her strength and beauty of character shown, when she is widowed, and finally her faithfulness rewarded, and her triumphant entry into Heaven.

Its purity of thought, its high standard of Christian sentiment and its musical measure makes "Pictures in Silver" a charming poetic production, and one that will be cordially received.

Among the many flattering tributes that Mrs. Morton has re-

ceived about her latest poem are the following:

Notice of an author in an Eastern journal of this brochure: " 'Pictures in Silver' is a souvenir to be prized not only because it is the work of Kentucky's great woman, Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, but for its poetic setting, radiant with a literary charm seldom if ever surpassed. It quickens the pulsations of the heart by its spiritual tenderness, and softens to tears by the sustained tragedy of the story—told with musical expression, the climax is divine."

Another author and critic writes: "I have just read 'Pictures in Silver.' Only Mrs. Morton could have written it. In this charming epic, the touch is so delicate and the feeling so fine, so impressive—the narrative so engaging and noble. Could any picture in silver, or golden, be more exquisite than this—it is poetry indeed:

"On transparent rosy texture
Rises now a wondrous picture,
Framed in silver swaying there;
Memory draws it nearer, near—
And I see its figures clearer
In the moonlight soft and fair."

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

A poem by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, published by the Coyle Press, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, the State Regent of the Kentucky Historical Society, has just issued fresh from the press a lovely brochure, entitled "Pictures in Silver."

Mrs. Morton is as gifted as she is versatile and she thinks in poetry—in noble poetry. One wonders how she has time to ascend into the realms of lofty thought and bring back the dainty and the inspiring verse, when one knows that she is at the same time the practical and efficient head of the Historical Society.

Mrs. Morton's short and long poems are the very essence of purity, and in the Pictures in Silver she has excelled even Mrs. Morton. The rhythm is as sweet and as pleasant as a sunny brook and the language is faultless, the ideals are high. Pictures in Silver might be—who knows, Mrs. Morton's own life devoid of the prose that creeps in an earthly career.

The brochure itself is from the Coyle Press at Frankfort and is in blue and silver and white. It made a stir in the Capital City as Easter Souvenirs.—E. E. in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Whitcomb says in a New York daily:

"I did not think Mrs. Morton could ever surpass 'Her Dearest Friend,' that pure, lovely story-poem—but in 'Pictures in Silver' we have its superior in the lofty thought—of faithful love. This poem in its suggestions goes beyond the earthy, and takes the readers beyond the flight of song—and leaves them gazing on a heavenly picture in the region of the stars—

" 'In silver radiance, swaying there.' "

"PICTURES IN SILVER."

Editor of "Historia," journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society, has the following beautiful compliment to "Pictures in Silver," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

"This poem is a pretty design and is in such an inspiring vein that it is entitled to more than a passing compliment. The title is well chosen and clothes a lofty sentiment in best words to subserve the purpose of the plot. We have had only time merely to read the poem enough to appreciate the drift, and its applicable force to touch many hearts.

"To be fully appreciated and understood, "Pictures in Silver" should be carefully read, it is indeed a study-picture though not a puzzle one, the plot being well followed up, from love's emerging to its final fulfillment in pathetic sacrifice."

WHAT WE READ.

When I take up a new book to read, or a new magazine article, I wonder if I shall be disappointed in it. The outgoing generation wants in literature something new, yet it is the newness after all, of the bloom of last summer's roses, the fragrance of the carnation, the odor of the honeysuckle and the magnificence of the tree foliage, only improved by culture, by brighter sunshine, and gentler rains, and glistening dews. We want beauty, noble thought, refined feeling, helpful suggestions, for the life way winding toward the sunset.

People in the maturity of life are shocked by many of the popular books of the day. They are shameful and shameless. It is needless for a grasping publisher to recommend them. There is nothing in them that one needs to know, nothing helpful to brain or heart. The average intelligent man or woman wants to be entertained as they are in their parlors and banqueting halls, with conversation full of soul and sparkling with wit; with the beauty of pictured art, about them music, interpreting some exquisite lyric and breathing softly an old song—that makes an appeal to every heart and flowers in prodigal abundance and sweetness everywhere. Such story books are entrancing.

We do not like the trend of the modern novel, nor books of science, so called, that refined Christian people should forbid their library tables. We never note their titles in our book-lists, or notice their wonderful recommendations, notwithstanding we are told no well equipped library can afford to omit them from its shelves. Perhaps we can omit them, and do.

"HALF HOURS IN SOUTHERN HISTORY."

CRITICISM BY MRS. JENNIE C. MORTON,
REGENT KENTUCKY STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We wish this book had been written years ago, and placed in every schoolhouse, college and library of

the South. It is history, with bruised and blood-streaming facts to authenticate every chapter in it. If it could have been written before the children of the South had been infected by the poison of the Northern books, out of which they learned their first lessons, this book then might have had great influence in teaching the children to love and reverence the Lost Cause, in which the noble fathers, brothers, husbands, mothers, sisters and wives, lost their lives; if not this, lost their fortunes.

This book is instructive, not only concerning the South, but the North.

We can only hope with the author that patriotism may be taught the children of the South, that they may be taught now the value of the flag that waves over them, to protect them, we hope in the future. This book will teach them many things they have never heard, and that they should have known from their own books and teachers, and not from those who triumphed over the splendid warriors of the South.

The ultimatum was sorrow and humiliation and poverty for the lovely land its noble men and women, with unexampled heroism, and God-like courage and integrity tried to save. If earthly honor and fame can be any comfort, they have this, beyond any people on the earth today.

"Half Hours" tells the story in most interesting style. We could not lay the book down until we had finished it. We heartily commend

it to every teacher in the Southland, as a historic guide, through the darkness of the Civil War in the South, 1861-65.

A NEW HONOR.

The editor of the Register has been apprised by letter and by certificate, of a new honor, conferred upon her by the California Hist.-Genealogical Society, of that State, located in San Francisco. She has been made an honorary member of this Society. She is sincerely grateful for the honor, and hopes the Register in future may be enriched by the information that may be obtained by this generous recognition of its services through its editor to that Society.

Where one has honestly toiled for an honor, and after long delay, it is conferred, it is pleasant to the winner, and where through that honor, the person obtains a higher one, it is more pleasing, but when it comes as an unexpected mark of distinction, the honor is delightful. Thanks to those elegant people of the Golden Gate, whose scholarship and wealth make them the pride of their city and the envy of the world for writing our name on their list of members. We are simply by birth a Kentuckian, by marriage a Kentuckian and by citizenship a Kentuckian, and resident of no mean city, as Paul expresses it, even the capital of Kentucky, Frankfort.

The State Journal in noting this

beautiful compliment to us, has the following to say:

Mrs. Morton's work for the Historical Society of Kentucky has met deserved recognition, for it was through her untiring efforts that the Society has been brought up to its present flourishing condition, and that the valuable collection of portraits and relics has been preserved. The Register is now on exchange not only in nearly every State in the Union, but in Canada, Paraguay and Uruguay, South America, Italy, Switzerland, England and Scotland, and, as it has been put, it has done more than any other Kentucky publication to "gather the fragments that nothing be lost, to show the next ages what liberty cost."

BIGGEST ISSUE OF ALL

How is the cost of living to be reduced? This is the most important question before the American people. Its solution is more vital by far than the identity of the next President.

Under the present system of excessive protection, those who toil are each year finding it more difficult to make a living, while the comparative handful of millionaires who chiefly reap the benefit of this toil spend their time in idleness and dissipation, their fortunes meanwhile increasing in almost exact proportion to the increase in cost of living. The result is that many Americans, especially the hard working

poor, are becoming plainly disgusted with the way things are going, disgusted with even this form of government.

This feeling on the part of the worker is simply history repeating itself. Extravagance and misery, the history of the world shows, never did make good bedfellows in a "cradle of liberty." It is important that the high cost of living problem be settled before the unrest grows to greater proportions. The earlier it is settled the better for the republic. Which party will solve it, the Republican party or the Democratic party? The Republican theory has always been that the heavier the tariff tax on things eaten, worn or used by the people, the better for the people. The Democratic theory is that to reduce taxation is to reduce prices. The people must choose between the two policies, the policy of protection or the policy of merely enough tariff to raise sufficient revenue to meet the actual expenses of the government. — (Ex.)

PERRY VICTORY CENTENNIAL

We are in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet, or bulletin, issued by the Inter-State Board of the Perry's Victory Centennial Commissioners. It contains much valuable information about the Centennial, which is to be held in 1913, beginning on July 4th and ending on

October 5th. It also contains a picture of the Perry Memorial, which is to be erected at Put-in-Bay in time for the opening of the Centennial, the classic design of which is very beautiful and impressive.

It is hoped that Kentuckians will take great interest in the Centennial, as the State is to be signalily honored in the celebration. The people of the other States interested have generously recognized the fact that Kentucky played a more important part in the War of 1812 than any other State in the Union. Not only has this been conceded, but the additional fact, not generally known till published in a recent issue of the Register, that Kentucky riflemen stationed in the rigging of Perry's ships, contributed largely to the brilliant victory. Most of us recall the statement in our school histories that there was a frightful slaughter of the British officers, there soon being not enough left to command the ships. The school histories did not offer any explanation of this, but we know now that it was the result of the deadly aim of these Kentucky riflemen, who had been instructed by Commodore Perry to pick off the fellows wearing red coats.

As suggested above, because of these things Kentucky is to play an important part in the great celebration. After the opening of the Centennial at Put-in-Bay the celebration is to be transferred to several other cities for a week each, the final culminating week bringing it to Louisville. The exact character of the celebration for the

Fig. 7

different cities has not yet been decided upon, but it is expected that the celebration in Louisville will include a river pageant lasting throughout the week, with possibly a reproduction in fire works of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The Register trusts that the press of the State, and the people generally, will join in making Kentucky's week, as well as the entire Centennial, a glorious success, for only by so doing can we pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the illustrious Kentuckians whose part in the War of 1812 added glory to the name of both Kentucky and the nation.

THE FABRIC OF LIFE.

By Mrs. Mary L. Cady (nee Mitchell.)

Backward and forward to and fro,
The tireless shuttle flies:
In and out, over and so,
With heavy and restless eyes,
I sit at the loom of life and weave
A fabric of many dyes.

Rose-hued and somber, dark with shade,
And crossed by many line,
That the fleeting changeful years have
made
In this varied web of mine.
Into its warp both flower and weed,
Their clasping tendrils twine.

Royal lilies with cup of gold,
Abrim with the sweetest breath,
And lying below, in the dark and mold,
The noisome hemlock of death,
Beauty and grace and life above,
And nightshade underneath.

Dreaming and weaving in and out,
A tangled and knotty thread,

Bud of promise and lines of doubt,
By the noiseless shuttle sped.

Thus shall I sit at my mystic loom,
Working till white and cold.
Weaving and praying all the while,
That when my labors are told,
My work shall drop 'neath the Master's
smile,
In many a shining fold,
Shall fall, and spread at His precious feet,
The veriest cloth of gold.

At the request of friends, we publish the following beautiful poem, which was written for the Maysville Bulletin in 1869, by Mrs. Mary L. Cady, daughter of the late Andrew Mitchell. It is truly a worthy effort showing it emanated from a soul full of poetic genius:

RESIGNATION.

Best to be resigned; to trust in Heaven and
know
That God shall work out what he thinketh
right!
Let the dim future bring its weal or woe,—
Its blissful morn or desolating night,
'Twill solace be, to know our feet have
striven,
To walk unblamed beneath the eye of
Heaven.

Resigned? ah, truly yes, though tired and
worn,
And crushed beneath dull care's depress-
ing weight,
And wondering oft times how life's ills
borne,
When the dread burden seems so very
great;
But thoughts like these are vain, what must
be must,
God is the King; whatever is, is just.

Best be resigned! not fretted or aggrieved,
With the scant portion of life's blessings
given;
Our hearts should own the blessed gifts re-
ceived,
And turn in gratitude for them towards
Heaven;
It is a gracious thing to be resigned,
To what of earth our thirsting souls may
find.

Resigned? Even so best utter no complaint,
We needs must bear bereavement, pain
and woe;
'Tis not a Christian part to fall and faint
In the rough paths our feet must go,
'Twere idle to regret; best be resigned!

I count it worse than vain, to sigh and weep
O'er lost treasures of departed years;
Of what avail is it, that we shall keep
Their memory fresh with unrelieving
tears?
Then better far the holier peace to find
And 'neath the will of God, to be re-
signed.

Yes, wherefore should we weep? The night
of death
Will soon close darkly around our weary
way;
How sweetly then to yield our breath
And live anew in God's eternal day!
Oh Savior, shed thine influence o'er our
mind,
Help us to look to Thee, and be resigned

A NIGHT VIEW OF THE BAT- OF THE RAISIN, JAN- UARY 22, 1813.

Written on the Battlefield by Maj.
William O. Butler.

(This beautiful poem is from the MS. and

was obtained through the courtesy of P. Fall Taylor, Tampa, Fla.)

The battle's o'er, the din is past; night's mantle on the field is cast;
The moon with sad and pensive beam hangs sorrowing o'er the bloody stream,
The Indian yell is heard no more and silence broods on Erie's shore;
O! What an hour is this to tread the field on which our warriors bled,
To raise the wounded chieftain's crest or warm with tears his icy breast,
To treasure up his last command and bear it to his native land;
It may one ray of joy impart to the fond mother's bleeding heart,
Or for a moment it may dry the tear drop in the widow's eye;
Vain Hope away! the widow ne'er her warrior's dying wish shall hear;
The zephyr bears no feeble sigh, no struggling chieftain meets the eye
Sound is his sleep on Erie's wave or Raisin's waters are his grave;
Then muffle the cold funeral string and give the harp to sorrow's hand
For sad's the Dirge the Muse must sing fallen are the Flowers of the land.
How many hopes lie buried here? The Father's joy, the Mother's pride,
The country's boast, the Foeman's fear in wildered havoc side by side.
Of all the young and blooming train who to the combat rushed amain
How few shall meet and fight again how many strew the fatal plain;
O, gentle moon, one ray of light throw on the dusky face of Night,
And give to view each gallant form that sunk beneath the morning storm;
The murky cloud has passed away, the moonbeams on the waters play;
Upon the brink a soldier lay, his eye was dim his visage pale,
And like a stranded vessel's sail his red locks wantoned in the gale.
It was the gay, the gallant Mead, in peace, mild as the setting beam

That guides at eve the wildered stream; in war the fiery battle Steed.

The foe, no more shall shun his arm, his mirth no more the ear shall charm,
Yet o'er his low and silent grave the laurel fresh and green shall wave;

And who is that so pale and low stretched on his bier of Bloody snow,
Beside the water's silent flow? The fire of his eye is gone;
The ruddy glow his cheek has flown, yet sweet in death his corpse appears;
Smooth is his brow and few his years, for thee sweet Youth the sigh shall start.
From a fond mother's anxious heart for thee some Virgin's sheek shall feel
At midnight hour the tear drop steal, and playmates of your childhood's hour
Pour o'er your grave youth's generous shower; O! could modest merit save
Its dear possessor from the grave, thy corpse Montgomery ne'er had lain
Upon the wild unhallowed plain, but what were modest merit here
Or what were Friendship's pleading tear, the fiend that laid that flower low
Smiled as he hurled the fatal dart and saw with pride the lifeblood flow
That warmed a young and generous heart.
Here sleep, sweet youth! tho' far away
From home and friends thy relics lay, yet oft' on Fancy's pinions borne
Friendship shall seek thy lowly urn; Spring shall thy icy sheet untwine
And shroud thee with the roseate vine; here shall the streamlet gently flow;
Here shall the zephyrs softly blow; here shall the wild Flower love to bloom
And shed its fragrance round thy tomb; here shall the wearied wild bird rest;
Here shall the ringdove build her nest and win from every passerby,
With note of saddest melody, a Tear for young Montgomery.
Close by his side young McIlvain lay stretched along the bloody plain;
Upon his visage smooth and mild Death calmly sat and sweetly smiled.

TO AN OLD FRIEND.

There's a light in the eye it is well to seek
 And a warmth in a smile that inspires,
 That you cannot find in your books that
 speak
 But of nature and its singular fires.

You will miss from your way as the sun
 goes down,
 And the evening of life comes on,
 The friendship that's slighted as you have
 grown
 Away from the friends of your youth by-
 gone.

When the beautiful world you have sought
 to win
 Has lost its charm o'er your soul,
 And its voice of applause is all too thin
 To trust when you reach its goal.

When you need a light, not of sun or star,
 And a tender warmth fire cannot lend,
 'Tis the kindly light that is true, near or
 far,
 And its lamp is the heart of a friend.

—J. C. M.

NATURE PAYS IN GOLD.

By Mrs. Jennie C. Morton.

The notes Spring gives, due in the fall,
 Grand Nature pays in gold,
 Ah! would that we poor toilers all
 Could thus pay debts we hold.
 Her Bank, the largest in the world,
 (The trees in wood and fields)
 No matter what demand is hurled,
 Supply her treasure yields.

From maple to the golden rod,
 From oak to apple green,
 From all the richness of the sod
 She does her great wealth glean.
 And honest autumn, brave and true,

Who stands from morn to morn,
 Doth cash the notes as they fall due—
 Though left bare and forlorn.

The apple's in the orchard now,
 The nuts are on the trees,
 And many good things doth the plow
 Turn up, besides all these.
 But they cannot be had for thank,
 All nature's stores for sale,
 But how make checks upon her bank
 When rain and season fail.

Ah! it is sin to wish that we
 Like trees could coin our gold,
 And pay the debts of tenancy—
 And calls, on what we hold.
 If we could touch a limb and say—
 Give! and plenty falls—
 Then none from want, need go astray,
 Or starve, in cot or halls.

When years roll by, and love grows cold
 Last nature's debt is pressed
 How sweet if we, in leaves of gold
 Could pay, and fall to rest.
 But not so here, doth God ordain—
 His law we must obey,
 And hopeful lift our cross again
 And bide His better way.

THE REASON WHY.

(The following paper was prepared to read before the meeting on Boone Day, and the reason why it was omitted was that the Regent feared it would make the program wearisome to the several hundred persons present. It could be spared from the list of good things prepared for them, and she took the liberty of withdrawing it, with the promise it should appear in the September Register, as well as published in the Brochure of the Proceedings of the Meeting on Boone Day, 7th of June—already sent out to the members and friends in all parts of the country.)

Address of the Regent, Mrs. Jen-

nie C. Morton, which was omitted from the program.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In my great desire to have an elegant occasion, I purposely omitted the Regent of the State Historical Society—lest ego become an intrusion, an offense. On this 15th annual commemoration of Boone Day, you have before you in large part the work of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor of the Register, and the Regent. Dorcas's household needle work spoke for her, in death. This is a larger, more difficult and more complicated work for the State of Kentucky that is before you in this Hall of Fame, and the able workers in this department, officers of the State Historical Society, are before you in life, asking your approval, your co-operation and your good wishes, while you enjoy the grand results before you of their faithful endeavor.

I feel sure if the first founders of the Kentucky State Historical Society in 1836, now seventy-six years ago, could look down on the acorn of their planting, they with the world famous man, Boone, would be amazed at its growth and its foliage, now a wide spreading tree with branches in Europe and in the Isles of the Sea. They could not have dreamed of this result. They planted the seed, and seemed to have cared for it no more. It was left to struggle into existence now and then, battling with neglect and poverty of soil, but showing like the Jerusalem flower when placed in water, there was life in it somewhere.

It was after the Civil War that *Governor James B. McCreary, Captain John Andrew Steele, and a number of such gallant and distinguished men undertook its care. For a few years it lived and thrived under their protection, but changes came, death and distance removed many of the members, and finally cold indifference remanded the Kentucky Historical Society to oblivion and its few curios, mss. &c., were hidden away in closets in the old Capitol.

In 1896 there came a little company of 20th century people into the old Capitol (our Society). When they saw the relics they resolved to restore the Society these once represented. Today they point you to the result of their care, loyal protection and intelligent vigilance.

We are proud of our Capitol, but we are prouder still of our rooms in it. Our splendid Library, with its wealth of historical literature, and the paintings and portraits of inestimable value. These historical treasures that we have been able to collect by purchase, by solicitation, and influence, with the aid of our small State appropriation, have been and will continue to be of great service to the educational system of the State, as well as instructors for the masses that visit the Historical Rooms.

Our Society, under its charter, occupies a unique position in the State Government, being as one of our most distinguished jurists has said, a "Protectorate," in the recent usage of this term. It has its

*During his first administration, 1875-79.

own rules governing the body, and directing and controlling its own interests, and electing its own officers; the while in close relation to the State, upholding its laws and extending the power of the Commonwealth under which it receives its legitimate support and for whose benefit it is conducted.

Our reports are now published in pamphlet form, and when examined and approved by the Governor, are laid before the Legislature at each recurring session, and afterwards filed in the Archives of the State. It will be seen and known by all that though a protectorate, our time, our thought, and our most faithful service is given for the uplift, and continued success and glory of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

HISTORY AS WE FIND IT.

According to our rules, history is confined to Kentucky and Kentuckians of notable worth. And this history of Kentucky began with the County of Kentucky, in old Virginia, then was taken up with the three Counties, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln, with a map of the so-called State of Kentucky, made by John Filson. We know very little of this intelligent man. His history begins there and ends in the mysterious silence that neither the savage or the forest has broken. He disappears. It is supposed he was killed by the Indians. His map and bit of history survive him. Not so with his companions, Daniel

Boone and other pioneers. Not only do their good and great achievements survive them, but Kentucky has their histories from their birth to their deaths, in newspapers, pamphlets and books.

There are beginnings and silences in all these histories that seem to annoy the latter day inspector and historians. We have been taught in many instances where the links are missing—they were not worth preserving—in others they were of a character it was not desirable to discuss. In either case, curiosity is barred from entrance.

We want the history of representative people, and as nearly as possible we have written of them, and endeavored to bring their histories before Kentucky.

And our libraries are full of this valuable material. Yet we see this age of the 20th century does not feel that it can be taught anything by the history of our forefathers. The age differs so from the past. The full range of the acts and experiences of the founders of the State, and the creators and promoters of the government, are beginning to read like blunders in experiments to the lawmakers, the teachers and the writers of this age, now writing its history by electricity, and conforming life to new theories, unwise laws and questionable teachings of religion and morals. Yet we see men, unwillingly oftentimes, fall back upon their plans and principles which guided their ancestors in founding a State and forming a government, that looked to the betterment of the

conditions of life in all classes of men and conditions of society. They give these plans new names, but these are the same in design. Hence we write the history as we find it, leaving the silence unbroken where there are seals upon them.

All history should be written for the betterment of the world, and its repulsive chapters of War and Crime, only given for warning. Writers cannot change the past, but under the enlightenment of Christian civilization they can show the better way in the history of the future.

TO DAY.

The unrest and distrust of the present will be chronicled for the future—to entertain or to warn, or it may do both.

The political, social and commercial problems of this age are not worked out by the old arithmetics and algebras' signs and rules any more. Neither the well equipped teacher, the divinely in-

spired preacher, the poet gifted with insight into worlds he has never seen, and mysteries of thought above the masses nor the learned, the wise, nor the eloquent seem to be able so far to still the turmoil and clash of interests among the masses that make a Democratic government. "Vox populi, vox Dei"—like the illusive sibyl whose prophecy and whose power was invoked to reveal the truth, still the tumult and lend faith and enthusiasm in victory. She looks away to the stars and is silent. Hers is the occult knowledge that is revealed by a more thrilling call, than the protesting, wrangling jarring voice of the untaught masses, ever contending and never achieving. Much time is wasted in reading the theories of government now. The future history will be full of these vagaries, but that history will also be full of the result of the contending forces of this period. Let us see if life's problems are solved by lightning flashes without money and without price.

**HISTORICAL
AND GENEALOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE WOOLFOLK AND HARRIS FAMILIES.

By a Descendant.

(We have been requested to publish the following brief history and genealogy as it is written by a member of the family in Virginia. We hope the Kentuckians who have sought information of their Woolfolk ancestry, may find many of their questions answered in the following paper.—Ed. The Register).

Belmont, Albemarle, Va.,

March 7, 1887.

Mrs. C. A. Harris,

Dear Madam:—Several weeks ago I received your very kind and welcome letter inquiring after our family record. I commenced an examination into the matter, as far as record, and other information in my possession. I find it a complicated and difficult task to understand when the intermarriages into each branch take place. I have table of family biography for several years and had collected some material aided by memory and oral information, for this pur-

pose—finding it a difficult task, I had almost abandoned it, but having received several requests for its record, I must try and give what I have to my friends who wish it—hoping that someone may do more justice to the subject than myself I beg leave, with this preface to answer your inquiries about our ancestors.

The first who came to this country about 1640, was William Harris from Wales, and settled in York, near Yorktown, Va. (this I find in the fly leaf of the Bible of Great Uncle Harris Coleman). He raised a family, but no names given except one of his sons named William, who married Miss Elizabeth Lee, a sister, or near relative of Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame. They had two sons—nothing is said of their daughters. The sons, William and Lee, came to Albermarle Co., Va. William, the oldest, settled near the Green Mountains, on a stream called Green Creek. Lee went to Nelson and settled not far from the Rock Fish River. William, my great-grandfather, married a Miss Netherland. This is our branch. By this marriage they had ten children—four sons and six daughters, to-wit, Matthew, my

great-grandfather; John, our old great uncle; Major William Harris, the great-grandfather of your husband. He married a Miss Wagstaff, a cousin down in York, and the branch of the family who married a Wagstaff. John first married a Ronsy. She died without issue. He next married the widow Barclay, who had no children by her last marriage. Benjamin, the youngest, married a Miss Wood. The daughters were Sally, married David Mosby. Mary, your grandmother, married Sowel Woolfolk. Elizabeth married John Diggs, Catherine married Hawes Steger. Judith first married George Coleman, a brother of Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania, who was the great-grandfather by both sides of your husband. He married a Baptist, a branch also of the Harris family. She had, by her marriage with Geo. Coleman, four sons, William, Ruben, Robert and Lindsay. After the death of George Coleman she married Daniel Tucker, by whom she had two children—St. George Tucker and Mary Tucker. He married my sister. Mary married Wilkins Watson, grandfather and grandmother of your husband's youngest brother William's wife. Nancy, the youngest daughter, married Hawes Coleman, of Spottsylvania and settled in Nelson. By this marriage they had four children—three sons and one daughter, to-wit: William Coleman married Ann Hawes, a daughter of Richard Hawes, of Kentucky, the father of the late Gov. Hawes, of Kentucky. The second

son, Hawes W. Coleman first married Miss Woods, who died childless, and after her death married Miss Lewis of Spottsylvania second, and then Miss Crouch third, both of whom died without issue. By his fourth marriage with Miss Snead he had one daughter. John T. Coleman, the third son, married Catherine Hawes of Kentucky, a sister to his brother William Coleman's wife—his daughter Mary married John W. Harris, the father of Wm. W. Harris and great uncle to your husband. (From George Coleman and several down are intermarriages into both branches.) It is believed that William and Lee Harris had four sisters. One married a Wagstaff, another a Baptist, as Clayton Coleman, your husband's great-grandfather married a Baptist, whose mother was a Miss Harris. Another married Egleston, and I hear he married a Miss Harris, and as Jefferson Davis' mother was a Miss Harris, she being one of the four sisters this brings up the branches of the original stock. I had a memorandum given me of this, I forget by whom. This may help in tracing the other branches of intermarriages. Matthew Harris, my great-grandfather married Elizabeth Tate, whose mother was also a Miss Netherland. He had six sons and eight daughters. To-wit: Mary, your husband's grandmother married Joseph Shelton. Elizabeth married Joseph Coleman, another brother of George and Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania. Judith married William Wharton, mother of Mrs. John, of

Texas. Francis married Lewis Nicholas, brother of Governor Nicholas. Caroline married Robert Coleman, of Spottsylvania, another intermarriage. Lucinda married John Driggs, Jr., another intermarriage. These are the direct descendants of Major William Harris as nearly related to your husband, Benjamin, family. He married Miss Woods by whom he had seven sons and four daughters, i. e., William, Samuel, Benjamin, John, James George and Bushrod. Daughters: Mary and Rebecca who married Henry T. and Benjamin Harris, my father's brothers, Margaret first married Dr. Woods, of Nelson, who died leaving one daughter. She next married Dr. Mahon, of Illinois, had three sons who are nearly all dead. Jane first married Hardin Perkins, had one son and after his death married James Roberts. They left two children, Mary and George. Sally Harris who married Daniel Mosby was the parent of your husband's grandfather's second wife and the great-grandparent of Col. John Singleton Mosby, the great Confederate Guerilla. Mary Woolfolk, your grandmother, whose husband was Sowel Woolfolk, had five sons, William, Sowel, John, Joseph and Thomas—no daughters named. It says John Woolfolk was aide to General Winchester in the Battle of the River Raisin, was taken to prison and it was reported that the Indians scalped him and put a fire on his head. He acted a gallant and heroic part in the battle. I believe I have given you the descend-

ants principally in the line of William Harris. I will now trace the family of the younger brother Lee, who married a Miss Phillips. They had five sons, namely: William Lee, who was your husband's grandfather. He first married a daughter of Clayton Coleman of Spottsylvania. By this marriage he had three daughters and two sons. C. Coleman, who married a Miss Baptist, a branch of the Harris family, his sons, to-wit: Lee W. Harris, your husband's father Carter B. Harris—the daughters, Nancy, Sally and Mary, who died. The other two married Mr. Daly and Mr. Coleman and moved away. Clayton Coleman's second wife, Mary Mosby, had two daughters both married and left some family—are all dead. Your husband's father married Elizabeth Shelton, the daughter of Col. James Shelton and Mary, his wife was the daughter of Major William Harris, of Nelson. Lee W. Harris, the father and Col. Joseph Shelton, the grandfather, in their earlier life represented Nelson County in the Legislature of Virginia. Of the children of your husband's father you are well acquainted. Matthew had a family and moved south early—Matthew and also John married a sister of William Lee's wife. All three daughters of Clayton Coleman, of Spottsylvania. John lived at his father's old homestead. He had three sons and four daughters—nearly all dead. Two or three left families. Edward, another brother married Catharine Diggs—they were the parents of John

L. Harris whom you know. They moved south early and had four sons and four daughters. Nathan, youngest brother married Sally Mosby, a sister of your husband's grandfather's second wife and great aunt to our relative Col. John T. Mosby. He had four sons and three daughters, all dead. One or two left small families. There were two daughters of the old stock whose names I do not know. One married a Mr. Burks and the other a Mr. Rucker. I think they lived in Bedford or Campbell County at one time. Some may have gone south. I think these are the immediate descendants of the original stock. There are intermarriages on both sides, which make it more necessary to trace that; also in order to understand it. The record I have only gives a short account of the original stock, with some of the immediate branches on both sides. As there are intermarriages on both sides, it is necessary to understand the whole history, all the families and intermarriages. This you see is a difficult and tedious undertaking. I will, if agreeable to you send you a copy of the record I have, after you receive this. And as this is so lengthy, although I have tried to condense as much as possible, to contain a synopsis of each branch leaving it for further inquiry, if agreeable to you, the intermarriages of the Colemans and other branches with the Harris family. You will find this requires close observation and considerable explanation to be understood. I hope you will excuse my delay in replying to your very kind

letter. If you need any explanations upon any point I hope you will not hesitate to make it known as I will most cheerfully explain to the best of my means.

Our great-grandmother Woolfolk was Miss Harris, daughter of Major Harris, of Nelson County, Virginia. Her husband was Sowel Woolfolk. Her brother was John Harris, one of the wealthiest men of Virginia, living in Jefferson's old home "Monticello" from whom he bought it. He lived in princely style and was noted for his magnificent service of gold including candlesticks, etc., from which grandfather Joseph Harris Woolfolk's was duplicated in solid silver. Papa was named for this great uncle of ours—John Lee Harris. His sister and great-grandmother's sister married Gov. Nichols of Virginia—their daughter married Joseph Patterson, of Maryland, and their daughter was Elizabeth Patterson who married Jerome Bonaparte.

P. S.—My dearest Sarah,

Would you like your grandfather's sword and epaulettes. You know he was in the War of 1812. I had his full uniform once, which was very handsome being a Colonel, but in our various movings it was stolen.

I have always had and claimed the sword and epaulette, and if you would care for them, had rather you would have them than anyone. Your Uncle Joe has his spurs, which are of solid silver. Your Grandpa had expensive tastes as I believe all the men and Colonial dames had.

He had a brother for whom I

had the greatest admiration and for whom your father was named, John H. Woolfolk who was taken prisoner and killed at the River Raisin. I, of course, never saw him, but I remember as a young girl there was an old trunk in the attic at the farm filled with his letters and speeches that I used to pore over. He was a brilliant and highly educated young lawyer, not twenty-five when he was killed. The last time I was in Frankfort I saw his name on the Shaft in the Ceme-

tery dedicated to the Heroes of the "War of 1812." He was my grandmother's darling, and I have often heard from her old servants how she sat at her window and watched and waited for him after the war was over. News, at that time, moved so slowly. I believe she died before she ever had a confirmation of his death.

I hope I have not bored you with this bit of family history,

Devotedly,
Your Aunt M—



REPORT OF BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Received by

KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

From January 1st to July 1st, 1912.

NEWSPAPERS.

Farmers' Home Journal.
The Bath County World.
The Maysville Bulletin.
The Shelby Record.
The Woodford Sun.
The Commoner.
Frankfort State Journal.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Historia of Historical Society of Oklahoma.

The Century, Scribner, World's Work, Outing, National, Illinois Publications, Iowa Publications, South Dakota Publications.

"James Nourse and his Descendants"—Contributed by Miss Annie Nourse.

"Pictures in Silver"—Donated by the Author.

The Lindsay Clan Publications and the Collateral Branches—By Henry Gray, London, England.

Writings of James Tandy Ellis, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The National Geographic Magazine, February, 1912.

Bulletin of the New York Public Library, March, 1912.

Annals of Iowa, March No., Des Moines, Iowa.

Confederate Veteran for April, Nashville, Tenn. This is one of the finest numbers of the Veteran. It is doing a great work for the South, and should be in every home in the Southland.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1908, Vol. 2. Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas.

"The Empire"—The Royal Colonial Institute Journal, London, England.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications. Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1912. Report of Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Historical Quarterly — Seattle, Washington. Jones of Virginia, &c.

(This History and Genealogy of a distinguished family of Virginia, Kentucky and London,

England, has just been received from its author, the Hon. Lewis H. Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky. The book is handsomely bound and printed, and is beautifully illustrated with photographs of the leading members and branches of the Jones family in England and America, Coats of Arms, Homes, Mss. and rare antiques of great variety. It is a book that will adorn any library. We congratulate the author upon his successful undertaking, honoring alike to himself and the family he so ably represents.—Ed.)

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa. The Outlook.

The American Monthly Magazine.

Journal of the D. A. R. for April is an unusually interesting number. (Every page is full of forceful, well-written historical articles.)

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota.

The New York Public Library, Bulletin of.—Fifth Ave., New York.

Journal of the Arch. & Hist. Association of Ohio.—Columbus, O.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogic Society—Annual Meeting January, 1912—Boston, Massachusetts.

A Syllabus of Kentucky Folk Songs—By Prof. Hubert G. Shearin, A. M. Ph. D. Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Outlook—New York.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association—April, 1912. Austin, Texas.

The National Geographic Magazine—April. Washington, D. C.

Hon. Boutwell Dunlap, Recording Secretary of the "Genealogical Society of California—Its Officers and Members" contributes this pamphlet with "Constitution and By-Laws of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers."

Hon. Josiah Shinn, of Washington, D. C., Historian, Genealogist and Lawyer, formerly of Kentucky, contributes his three valuable Histories to the Library of the Ky. State Hist. So. "The Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas." "History of the Shinn Family in Europe and America," and "Ancestry of the Beall Family and Descendants of Gustavus Beall and Thomas Heugh Beall"—By Josiah Shinn. The author is now Economist and Statistician for the Majority Room, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Shinn is descended from Kentucky Ancestry, and was once Magistrate of Franklin Co., Ky.

The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota—University North Dakota.

Iowa Journal and Politics, Iowa City, Iowa. Very valuable number.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Museum.—Philadelphia, Pa.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. — Springfield, Ill.

The Lindsay Family Association of America.—Edited by Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Atkinson, Sec-

retary and Historian.—Boston, Massachusetts.

The Academy and Literature—Toronto, Canada.

Library of Congress—Monthly List of State Publications, Feby., 1912.—Washington, D. C.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in New York. (This book contains the proceedings of the meeting for the William Penn Memorial, and is illustrated with elegant engravings of Thomas Penn, and of William Penn, of his grave, decorated by the Society on this splendid memorial occasion. While all of the Year Books of this Society are very fine and valuable, this Penn Memorial Book is the most deeply interesting to all Americans interested and educated in the history of their country.)

This Society has received from Montevideo, South America, the large and elegant book of "Republica Oriental Del Uruguay," containing official accounts and engravings of the officials at the Court of Montevideo.

Journal of the Missouri State Historical Society.—St. Louis, Mo.

Descendants of William Prichard, by A. M. Prichard.—Charleston, West Va.

The Justice of the Mexican War, by Charles H. Owen, from Putnam Publishing House.—New York.

(We are under obligations to L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Kentucky, for the elegant souvenir, "General Assembly of the Pres-

byterian Church in the United States of America.")

A Catalogue of Americana.—Daniel Newhall. Publisher.—New-York.

Annals of Iowa, Historical Department of Iowa.—Des Moines, Iowa.

Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society.—Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The United Empire. The Royal Colonial Institute Journal.—Amen Corner—London, England, The History Teacher's Magazine.—Philadelphia, June, 1912.

Confederate Veteran.—Nashville, Tennessee.

Library of Congress.—Monthly List of State Publications, Division of Documents.—Washington, D. C.

The Commission on Archives, Church Mission's House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Forty-nine bound volumes of Newspapers—1825 to 1870. The Commentator, The Commonwealth, The Yoeman, The National Journal, The Presbyterian.

Historia, Journal of the Oklahoma Historical Society.

New York Public Library, Bulletin of.—New York City.

Mittheilungen.—B. G. Teubner, Leipsic, Germany.

Annals of Iowa, Historical Quarterly.—Des Moines, Iowa.

Library of Congress—State Publications.—Washington, D. C.

Indiana University Bulletin.—Indianapolis, Indiana.

